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CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION, TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
ADMINISTRATIVE SITES OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ERA

by

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TG83-122
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CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATIVE SITES
OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ERA

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been increasing interest in the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps. In part, it has been generated by current economic conditions, the worst since the C.C.C. era. Many persons see a model applicable to the present in the work of the Corps (Lacy 1976: jacket; Griffiths, 1980: i). The interest also results from a sense of impending loss. Many of the individuals active in the C.C.C. are getting on in years, and many of the Corps' projects are nearing the end of their design life. There is a strong desire to preserve a sample of C.C.C. work as a memorial to the efforts of millions of participants.

The relationship of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Forest Service was especially close. The Forest Service supervised the majority of C.C.C. projects, and the availability of Corps labor allowed the Service to tackle many projects which previously had been beyond its reach: fire suppression efforts were stepped up; telephone lines, roads, trails, and fire breaks were constructed, and thinnings, blister rust control and tree plantings were undertaken on a massive scale.

Among the Corps' projects for the Forest Service were the construction of numerous administrative facilities: Ranger Stations, Guard Stations, fire towers, and other buildings needed to conduct the day-to-day business of the Service. Many of these are still in existence, in the intervening years having come to symbolize the Service and its organization. However, the Service has outgrown these facilities, and increasingly finds itself in the position of considering the abandonment or extensive renovation of buildings constructed by the Corps, at the same time interest in the Corps as an historical phenomenon is increasing.

One result of this coincidence of events is the need to consider the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of outmoded facilities constructed by the Corps. The Targhee National Forest has had to evaluate the eligibility of such facilities three times since 1978, and has done so by evaluating them individually. This raises questions regarding the final result of the process: Will any facilities constructed by the Corps remain in the future? Will any remaining facilities be capable of representing the relationship between the C.C.C. and the Forest Service? Case-by-case evaluations create a risk that the answer to one or both questions will be "no".

Thus, we are attempting a more comprehensive evaluation of administrative facilities of the C.C.C. era and now under management by the Targhee National Forest. This report inventories the administrative sites that were in existence during the 1930's, describes their association with the Corps,

describes their present condition, and evaluates their historic significance using National Register criteria and other relevant guidelines. It will be used as a basis for consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the Register eligibility of these administrative facilities. However, because a formal Determination of Eligibility usually requires more detailed information than is presented in this report, it is anticipated that National Register nominations and Requests for Determinations of Eligibility will still be prepared for individual facilities. This report will serve to provide a context for the individual evaluations and case reports, to convey a sense of the final outcome.

Research Procedures

The information contained in this report was compiled primarily from documentary sources. General information on the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps, their relationship to the Forest Service and the nature of historic interest in the Corps, was obtained from several of the books on these subjects which have been published in recent years: Salmond's (1967), Lacy's (1976) and Cohn's (1980) histories of the Corps, and Steen's (1976) history of the Forest Service. Information on the possible significance of Corps and Forest Service activities in Idaho was obtained from Wells and others' Idaho: An Illustrated History, published as part of the Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan. Information on specific C.C.C. projects was obtained from local libraries in Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, and Teton Counties, from files at the Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office and Ranger Districts, and from the Seattle Federal Records Center. Most useful were the 7300 (Buildings) files. They contain correspondence and other records pertaining to buildings still standing and administered by the Forest Service. "Other records" include condition surveys, plans and records of maintenance and modifications. The details available did vary greatly from folder to folder, however.

All the administrative facilities with a known C.C.C. association were visited, and where the visit supplied additional information, it has been included in the site description. However, detailed plans and drawings were not made because the time involved would have been excessive given the intended use of this report. Such documentation will be provided with individual National Register nominations, Requests for Determination of Eligibility, or case reports.

Evaluation Criteria

Since this report results from the need to evaluate properties which may be affected by undertakings requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Register of Historic Places criteria (36 CFR 60.6) must be used in evaluating their significance:

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and

- (a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

Normally, properties as recent as the C.C.C. era are not eligible for the National Register. However, the National Register staff has been encouraging the evaluation and nomination of some C.C.C. properties since 1975 (Sherfy and Luce 1979: 2-3), since even though relatively little time has passed since the 1930's, it is still sufficient to place the contributions of the Corps in perspective.

The perspective on the Corps that is represented in recent writing indicates that Corps-constructed administrative facilities are potentially significant under National Register criterion A, above. The Corps was an element of the Federal response to the Depression, and an especially successful element at that. Its success has affected our thinking about appropriate responses to economic hard times down to the present day (Lacy 1976: 209).

The Corps was successful on two levels (Salmond 1967: 3-25, 102-134, Lacy 1976: 19-20). First, it was successful in integrating an entire generation into the American economic system. Unemployed young men were taken out of the home, often for the first time, allowed the chance to act independently, rewarded for hard work, and given experience that facilitated their entry into more conventional jobs. Had they remained at home and unemployed, it is likely that they would have felt little loyalty to traditional economic and political institutions and would have been sympathetic to radical, even revolutionary, change. Given that about three million men were enrolled in the Corps, its stabilizing effects on society were significant. This has not been overlooked in the present economic climate:

"The 1930's were in a way like the mid-1970's. A time of crisis. People being victimized by a way of life falling in on them. . . this is the story of a government program that worked, reaping public benefit and individual growth for the men who labored together in civilian battalions for the welfare of America (Lacy 1976: jacket)".

Programs such as the Youth Conservation Corps and Young Adult Conservation Corps have been modelled on the success of the C.C.C.

The C.C.C. was also successful in terms of the work produced. Over half the trees ever planted in the United States were planted by the Corps. Over 3,400 fire towers and fire guard stations were built, as were many other administrative facilities, since strict limits on construction funds had limited the size and quality of facilities built prior to the 1930's. Over 97,000 miles of road and trails were constructed; at least 65,000 miles of telephone line, and at least four million man-days spent in fighting fire for the Forest Service alone (Salmond 1967: 121-124, Lacy 1976: 40; Cohn 1980: 88). Spending in communities with camps gave a significant boost to local economies, and in at least one case was sufficient to boost a city out of "depressed area" status (Salmond 1967: 109-112). As a result, the Corps received an exceptional amount of political support.

Targhee National Forest administrative facilities constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps thus have an association with, and potential to illustrate, the production aspect of the Corps' success. Virtually every administrative facility built during the 1930's was built by the Corps, and virtually every facility built prior to the 1930's was reconstructed or expanded by the C.C.C. They can thus be used to show the quantity and quality of work performed by Corps members. Since none of the facilities were residential camps, they do not have the potential to illustrate the effects of the program on the Corps members.

In addition, the Targhee National Forest administrative facilities are potentially significant under National Register criterion C. Specifically, they embody a type, period, and method of construction. Two of the outstanding features of the Corps were the rapidity of its organization and its size compared to the size of some of the agencies for which it performed work. The Corps was authorized in March of 1933, and by the summer of that year had over 250,000 enrollees (Lacy 1976: 26), many times the size of the Forest Service. This sudden influx of labor placed a premium on ability to plan (Steen 1976: 216). Widespread use of standard plans for construction projects was one means of making effective use of the limited supervision forces, and was especially common in the construction of administrative buildings. Forest administrative facilities have the potential to represent both the plans themselves and this approach to construction.

Forest administrative facilities also are potentially significant under criterion C because of the relationship of the type of construction to the nature of the organization which it served. During the 1930's, as at the present day, the basic administrative unit of the National Forest System was the Ranger District. C.C.C. -era Ranger Districts were quite different from their modern counterparts. National Forest use was limited, and a particular type of use (such as grazing, timber harvest, recreation or watershed protection) was often dominant on a given District. There was little conflict between uses in this situation.

Staffs were small, often consisting solely of a Ranger and perhaps a seasonal assistant. In 1929, the Targhee had, as employees, 11 Rangers, five Forest Guards, three clerks, a Forest Supervisor and an Assistant Forest Supervisor. The Ranger did most of the District's work himself. A rule of thumb stated

that Rangers should spend at least half their time in the field. They were expected to know their Districts thoroughly (Peterson and Speth (1982:10). Travel was virtually continuous. As a result, Ranger Stations were small, consisting of a dwelling, an office (sometimes one and the same building), a garage and one or two storage buildings (a barn, a warehouse, or both). There were also other, smaller facilities scattered about the District to provide shelter for the Ranger when he was in the field. These stations remained typical of the Forest Service until the late 1950's and early 1960's.

In those years, increased overall use began to lead to severe conflicts between uses. More staff members were needed to administer District resources, and more detailed knowledge of the resources was needed in order to make appropriate allocations among competing uses. New legislation, such as the Multiple Use - Sustained Yield Act of 1964 was needed to accomodate the developing situation, and a larger, more complex and more differentiated organization came into being.

In the meantime, the earlier organization of the Forest Service - small, generalized, and informal - had become a part of the agency's public image, and the Ranger Stations had become a symbol of the agency and its organization. (Today, the Standard Recreation Symbol Illustration for a Ranger Station shows one person standing in front of a small building that looks like the front of a Plan R4-51.) The type of construction has come to symbolize an approach to land management, appropriate to a particular phase of our history, and it led us to expand the analysis to include all the administrative sites in use during the C.C.C. era, not just those constructed by the Corps.

While Targhee National Forest administrative sites thus have potential significance under National Register criteria A and C, they do not have significance under criteria B and D. The State Historic Preservation Plan (Wells and others 1976), local libraries, local history publications (for example Green and Allison 1974) and Forest files, contain no indications that persons important to National, State, or local history had a direct role in the construction or use of Targhee administrative sites. Furthermore, the information potential of the administrative sites is largely contained in the written materials pertaining to the sites.

Although legally required, the National Register criteria are not the sole list of considerations that should be included in an evaluation of the significance of historic properties. The Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan (1974: 105-106) also contains some useful guidelines:

- "(a) All areas or subjects of significance in Idaho's heritage will be represented in proper balance.
- (b) Architectural and aesthetic values will be preserved in a suitable environment. The entire surroundings and not just the actual building, site or structure are important.
- (c) Preservation of historic districts, rather than simply an assortment of scattered structures, will be encouraged."

These guidelines suggest that sites that may be of lesser potential to meet the National Register criteria (because of poor integrity, for example), may gain in significance because they are needed to represent the range of effects of an historic event or a range of construction types. They also suggest that evaluation of the integrity of historic sites should not be confined to individual buildings.

In the following section, individual administrative sites in existence during the C.C.C. era are described and evaluated according to the extent to which the site, as it exists today, is a product of C.C.C. activity and the extent to which it embodies standard plans and the scale of C.C.C. - era Ranger Stations. After drafting the section, a list of potentially significant sites was created and examined to determine whether types of sites necessary to illustrate the range of C.C.C. -era administrative facilities were being omitted from the list. The need to represent the full range of facilities on the Forest was then considered, and a final list of significant sites compiled. The evaluations are included with the site descriptions. Since this report will be used as a basis for consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, space for S.H.P.O. remarks and concurrence or non-concurrence is provided with individual site descriptions, so that specific points of agreement or disagreement can be immediately identified and serve as a basis for future actions (e.g., National Register nominations, Requests for Determinations of Eligibility, etc.). The evaluations include administrative sites which were once part of the Lemhi and Caribou National Forests, but which are now administered by the Targhee National Forest.

As might be imagined, research for this report yielded information on many administrative sites which were not in use during the 1930's. Examples are the Brimstone Administrative site, abandoned by the 1930's, and the Hominy Butte Lookout, not constructed until 1942. These are not included in this report. As time becomes available, this information will be used to prepare similar reports on sites pertinent to other phases of Forest and Forest Service history.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITE DESCRIPTIONS

ASHTON RANGER STATION

Location: T9N., R42E., Secs. 25 and 35, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 1).

Dates of Use: Ashton has been a Ranger District Headquarters since 1905. In 1934, lots were purchased and buildings constructed as winter headquarters for the Porcupine and Big Springs (now Island Park) Ranger Districts and year-round headquarters for the Ashton Ranger District. Records of the previous facilities are no longer in Forest files. A new Ranger Station at another location was constructed in 1968 and is still in use by the Ashton Ranger District. Porcupine is no longer a Ranger District, and Island Park is now the headquarters for what was the Big Springs District. The C.C.C. -era station is now a warehouse and shop for the Ashton Ranger District.

Physical Appearance: During the late 1930's this station consisted of a wood-frame office building constructed using a modified plan R4-51B. The nature of the modification is not known. This building was built in 1934. There was also a wood-frame equipment shed and warehouse, built in 1936 using plan R4-37 or 47 (the file data are conflicting), a wood-frame shop/garage combination constructed to the specifications of plan R4-33B, revised, and a wood-frame gas and oil house similar to plan R4-24. The garage was built between 1934 and 1937, and the flammables storage building was constructed in 1935.

Present Condition: The office was enlarged by the addition of two rooms in 1962, and in 1972 was converted to a bunk house (a sink, shower and stove were installed). The other buildings remain on the site and are largely in their original condition (they have been repaired, and other maintenance conducted, but still conform to the original plans). A cinder block pesticide storage building was constructed in the compound in 1978 or 1979.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: Civilian Conservation Corps labor was used in the construction of all the buildings. There is no indication that construction involved the solution of unusual architectural problems or unusual construction methods.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: This administrative site has a C.C.C. association, but this association and the site's ability to represent the scale of Forest Service operations have been adversely affected by the remodeling of the office. The office no longer shows the C.C.C. design, and now functions to support a larger, more complex

organization. The property lacks integrity as a unit. The shop, equipment shed, and garage have limited, individual significance for their ability to represent some of the modifications of standard plans which were employed in the 1930's. On the whole, the site does not appear to have the exceptional significance which would confer National Register eligibility.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

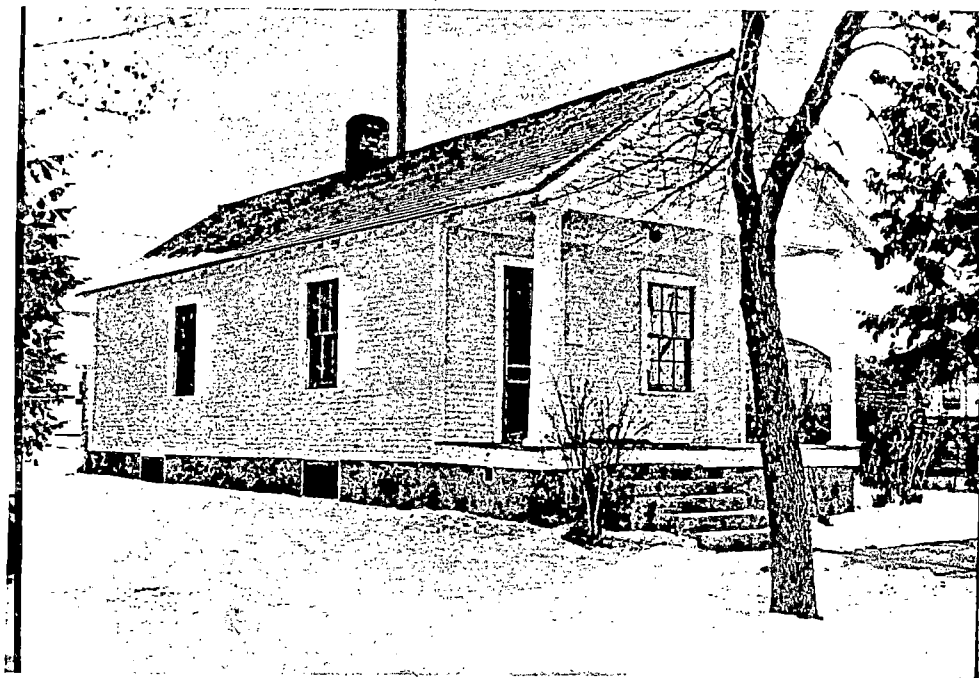


Figure 1: Ashton R.S. Office, before enlargement.



Figure 2: Ashton R.S. Office, after enlargement and conversion for use as a bunkhouse.

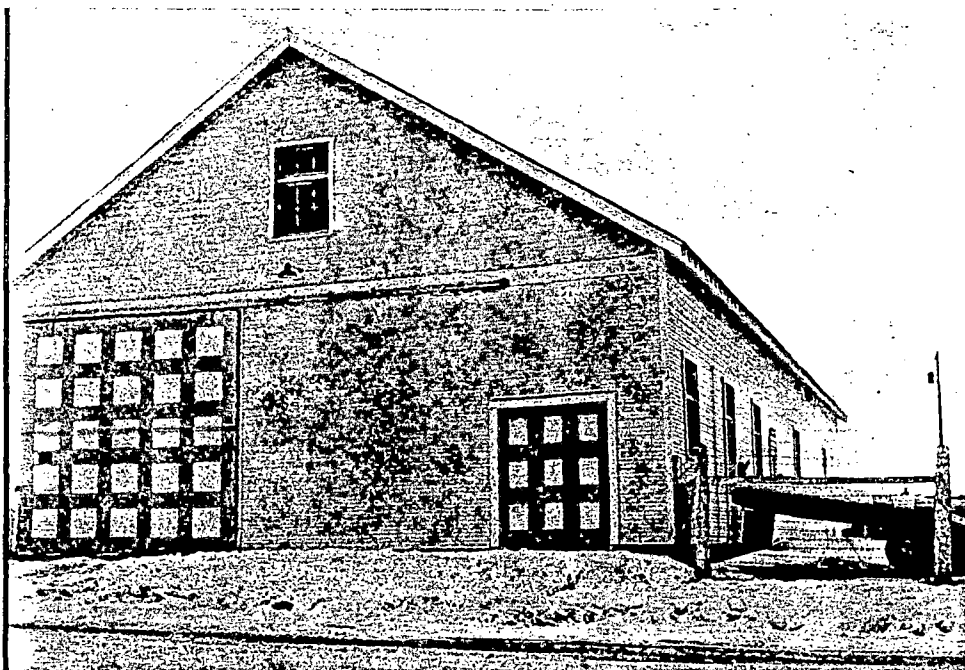


Figure 3: Ashton R.S. equipment shed and warehouse.

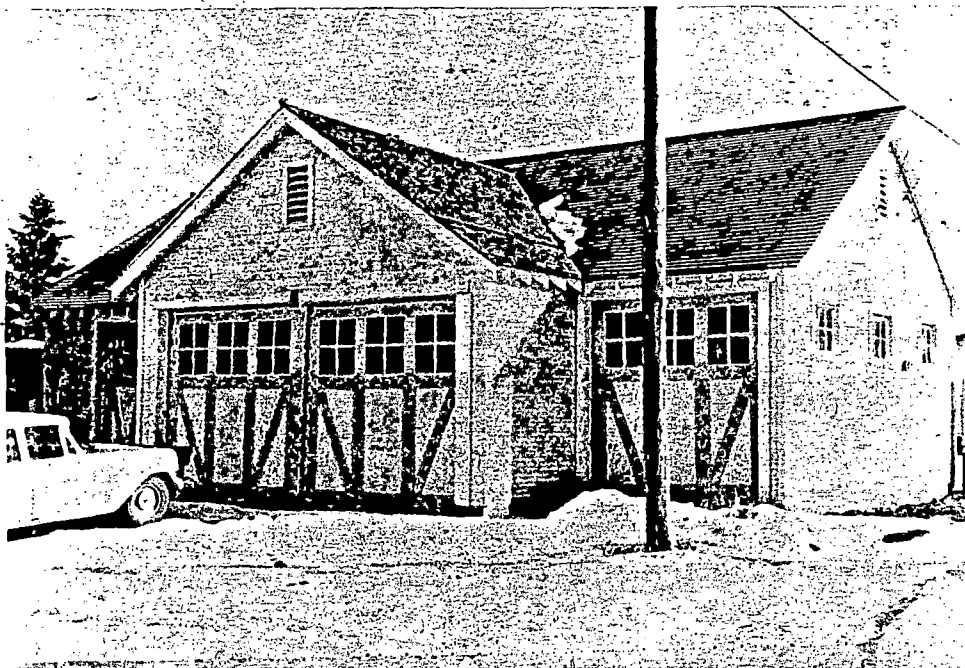


Figure 4: Ashton R.S. shop and garage.

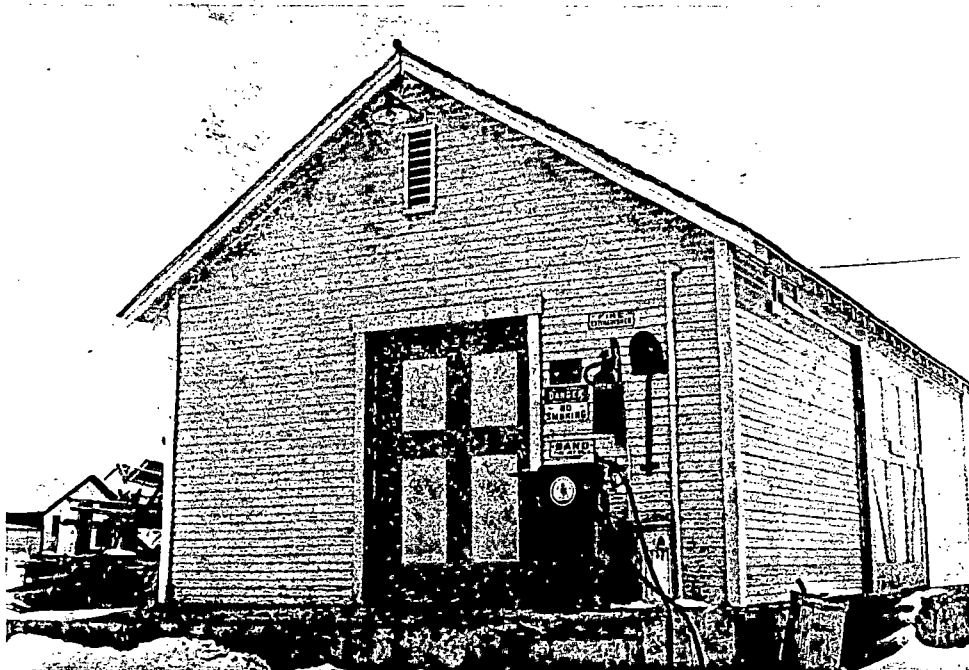


Figure 5: Ashton R.S. gas and oil house.

BEAR CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T1S., R45E., Sec. 17, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 1).

Dates of Use: Unknown. This site is shown on a 1933 Targhee National Forest map, with no indication that buildings were present. It is not mentioned in other Forest files.

Physical Appearance: See above.

Present Condition: Not applicable.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

BEAVER ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T13N., R36E., Sec. 35, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 1).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn December 8, 1908. A house and barn were constructed in about 1910, but apparently were not in use in the 1930's. It is shown as an "Administrative Site" on a 1933 Forest map, with no indication that buildings were present.

Physical Appearance: The house was a two-room 16' x 36' log building with a shingle roof. The barn was log, and included two stalls and a loft.

Present Condition: Buildings have been removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

BIG SPRINGS LOOKOUT

Location: T14N., R44E., Sec. 27, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 2).

Dates of Use: Constructed in 1936. Not withdrawn until July 14, 1955. Abandoned in 1972. Prior to construction of the existing lookout, the lookout consisted of a platform built on a high rock in T14N., R44E., Sec. 33.

Physical Appearance: A 72' 9" high metal lookout tower with a 7' x 7' cab at the top was constructed in 1936. The lookout lived in a 16' x 24' one-room log cabin with an enclosed porch on the south side. Log ends are not plumb, but rather project further from the corner at the bottom of the building than at the top. The roof is a gable type. The overall construction is similar to plan R4-4. There is a garage of the same construction type as the house, similar to plan R4-24. Lastly, there is an outhouse similar to plan R4-70, frame with shiplap siding. All buildings are painted dark brown and have green shingle roofs. The natural setting is a lodgepole pine forest, with a clearcut in front of the building complex.

Present Condition: All buildings are standing and in their original location. Their structures are sound. However, the lookout complex has been unused and unmaintained since 1972. Extensive vandalism has occurred - most windows are broken and one sash from the tower cab has been pulled out and dropped to the ground.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: There are no records in Forest files of C.C.C. labor having been used in construction of the lookout. However, it is likely that the Corps was involved, because of the period of construction. Jay Benson, Targhee National Forest Dispatcher, also states that the tower was built by the W.P.A. or C.C.C.

Remarks: This lookout complex is being considered for removal and was reported on in Cultural Resource Inventory CRM-TG-101. The State Historic Preservation Officer questioned the Agency findings in this report, and the Keeper of the National Register determined the property to be ineligible.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association, because of the limited documentation. This site has the potential to illustrate the nature and scale of Forest Service management activities in the 1930's. However, it is not exceptional in this regard, as there is another lookout on the Forest which appears to have equal potential and greater integrity.

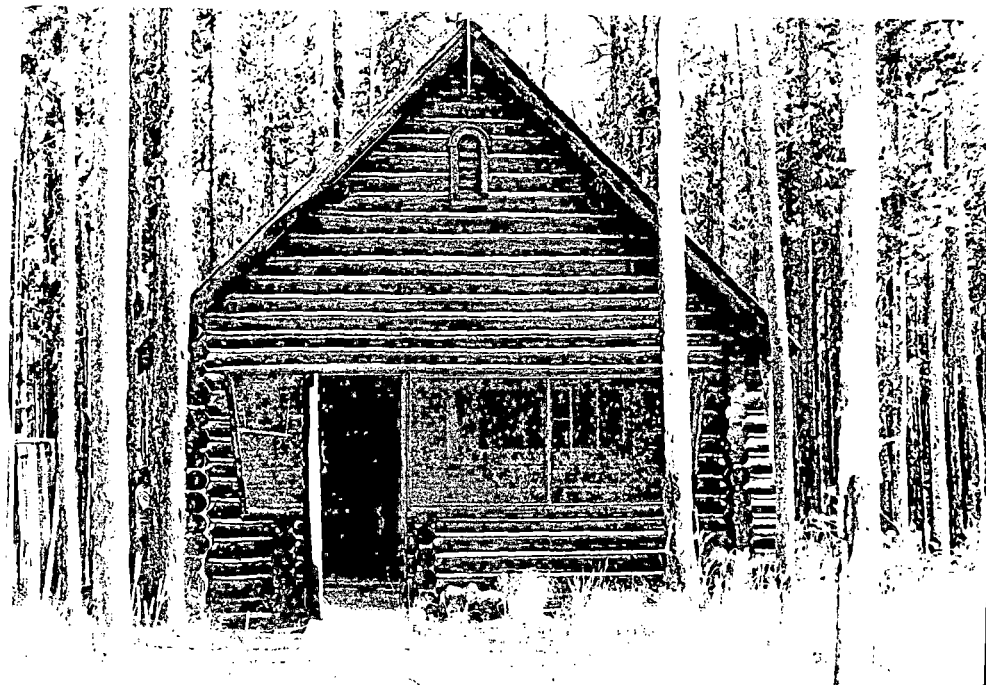


Figure 6: Big Springs L.O. cabin.



Figure 7: Big Springs L.O. garage.

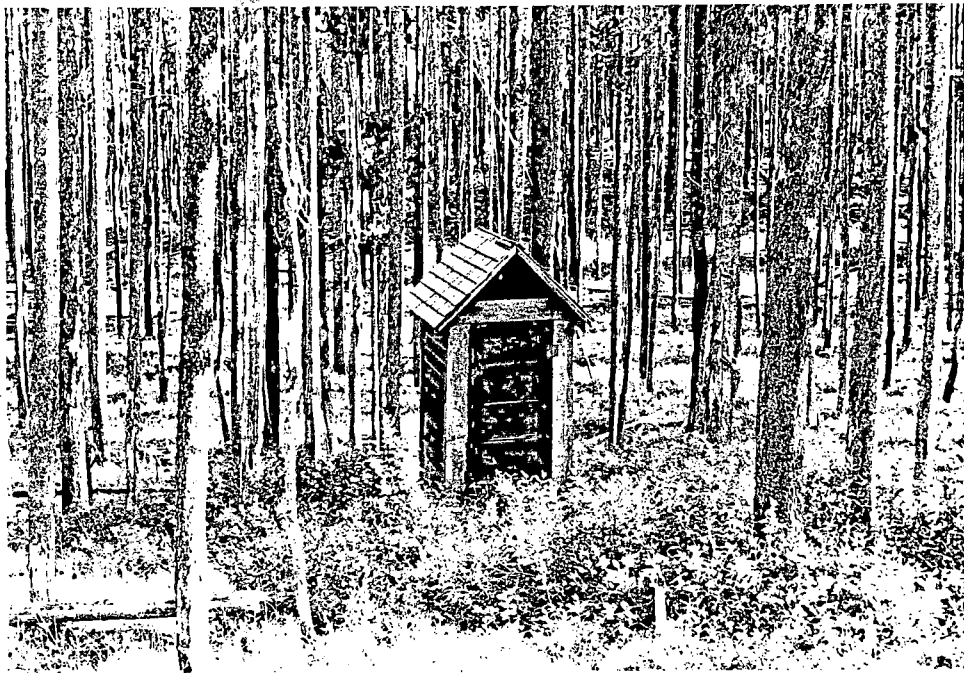


Figure 8: Big Springs L.O. toilet - a typical
plan R4-70.

BIG SPRINGS RANGER STATION

Location: T14N., R44E., Secs. 32 and 33, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 3).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn March 16, 1907. This site became the summer headquarters for the Big Springs Ranger District. An office was constructed in 1908, and a dwelling and toilet in 1911. It was in need of substantial maintenance in 1934, and evidently a decision was made to move to a new location closer to the highway to West Yellowstone, rather than maintain the existing station. It is shown as a "Ranger Station" on a 1933 Forest map.

Physical Appearance: The office was a 14' x 18' one-room log structure with a shingle roof. A log building, was used as a dwelling, with a "stockade rough board" (probably board-and-batten) addition on the rear which served as a bathroom and pantry. The building had a 21'4" x 10'4" basement (the dimensions of the building itself are not given). There was a concrete foundation, which had been placed in 1925. The toilet was a 4' x 6' frame building with a shingle roof.

A 24' x 26' garage and woodshed with a shingle roof were constructed in 1929, and was added to in 1931 to provide bunk space for a temporary guard.

A 26' x 54' barn and equipment shed was constructed in 1932. It had a metal roof, and cement-block foundation and floored stable and saddle room. There was a compartment for road equipment.

Present Condition: The dwelling was settling badly and basal logs were rotten in 1934. It appears that at some time during the 1930's a decision was made to use the administrative site along the Buffalo River near the highway to West Yellowstone as the District headquarters. The Big Springs buildings were subsequently removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

BISHOP MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT

Location: T12N., R42E., Sec. 30, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 4).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn July 14, 1955. The lookout tower was ordered from the Aermotor Company in 1936, and erected between then and 1938. A garage and dwelling were constructed in 1938. Between 1972 and the present, the Forest Service ceased using the lookout, and the Bureau of Land Management has assumed staffing and maintenance responsibilities. The change reflects the actual number and severity of fires on each Agency's lands detected by this lookout.

Physical Appearance: The lookout consists of a 72' 9" - high metal lookout tower with a 7' x 7' cab, a 16' x 24' one-room log cabin with an enclosed porch, a log garage and an outhouse. The cabin was built according to plan R4-4, the garage according to R4-24, and the outhouse according to plan R4-70. The buildings are brown with green shingle roofs. The overall appearance of the buildings individually and as a complex is similar to the Big Springs Lookout. Significant departures are the use of rectangular porch windows at Bishop Mountain, and the use of square notching with plumb log ends at this site.

Present Condition: All buildings have been minimally modified and conform to the original plans. The garage roof is beginning to collapse, however, and requires immediate repair. The setting has not been modified.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: The cabin was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. There is no direct evidence that the other buildings were constructed by the Corps, but this is highly likely, given the date of their construction.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: Has the potential to illustrate the work of the C.C.C. on the Targhee National Forest, the use of standard plans in construction, and the nature and scale of Forest Service management activities. Aesthetically more pleasing than the Big Springs Lookout, because of the unmodified setting. A significant property.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:



Figure 9: Bishop Mountain L.O. cabin.

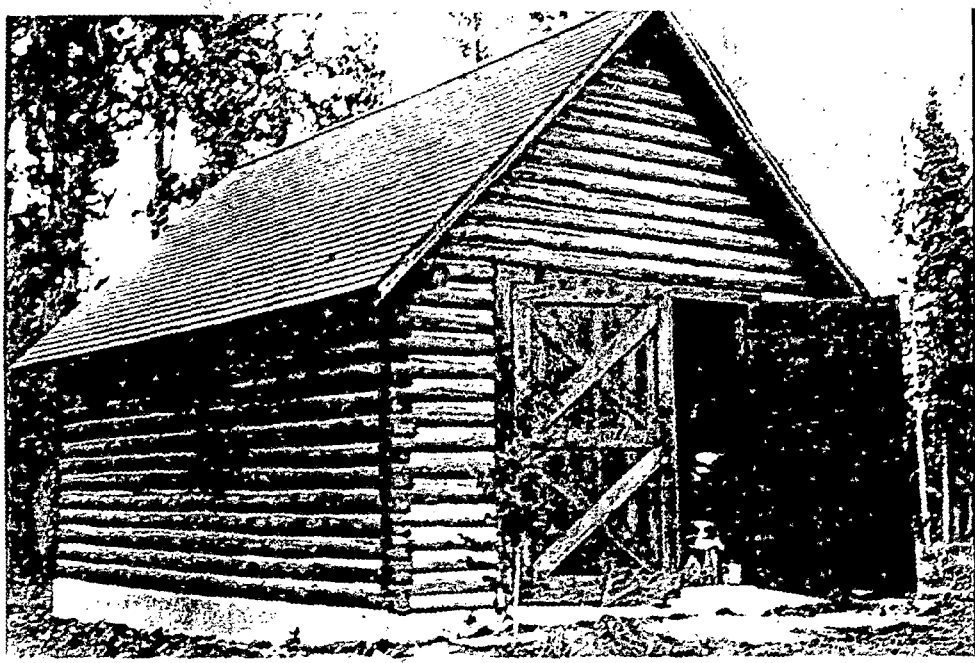


Figure 10: Bishop Mountain L.O. garage.

BROCKMAN GUARD STATION

Location: T2S., R43E., Sec. 19, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 2).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn May 21, 1954. The site was used for pasture and camp purposes as early as 1916. A cabin was constructed on the site in 1934. There is also a toilet, which Palisades Ranger District files indicate was constructed in 1910-1911. However, it is an R4-70 plan, and that plan was approved in 1933. Thus, it is likely that the existing toilet is contemporary with the cabin, and the early date is for another structure. The station is currently in use as temporary housing for personnel doing field work in the vicinity.

Physical Appearance: The guard station consists of a one-room log cabin constructed according to plan R4-4. It is painted brown, with white trim. There is an open porch on the front, supported by four plain wooden columns. The interior is finished with painted plywood or sheetrock panels. The toilet is a "one-hole" design, wood-frame, with white shiplap siding and green trim. The station is located in a mature aspen stand.

Present Condition: The buildings are structurally sound, but require painting, screens, and other minor repairs. The porch of the cabin was replaced in 1977, but pre-1977 photos indicate that the new porch is virtually identical to the old.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: Forest files do not indicate that the station was built by the C.C.C., although this is possible given the construction date.

Remarks: A 1977 Maintenance Condition Survey Checklist in Palisades Ranger District files says that the toilet was planned for removal and replacement with one from the Swan Valley Ranger Station. This may have been done, as suggested by the fact that the existing toilet is white, matching the Swan Valley building colors but not the Brockman cabin color. However, both are plan R4-70's.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association. The station does appear to be significant on the basis of its ability to represent standard building plans and 1930's Forest Service organization.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

BUFFALO RANGER STATION

Location: T13N., R43E., Sec. 27, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 5).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn December 26, 1950. A toolhouse was built at the site in 1921 to provide storage for fire equipment, and a toilet was built in 1927. In 1936 an office, dwelling and garage were constructed. They were first used as a Guard Station, and later as the summer headquarters of the Buffalo Ranger District, the successor to the Big Springs Ranger District, with Ashton being the winter headquarters. In 1966 the site became the year-round headquarters of the Island Park Ranger District. It has undergone considerable development since then, with construction of a new office and many housing units, and with the C.C.C. -era buildings being remodeled to adapt them to year-round use.

Physical Appearance: The toolhouse was a 12' x 14' frame building with a shingle roof. The toilet was a 5' x 6' frame building with a shingle roof.

The 1936 construction consisted of an office (plan R4-51B), a dwelling (plan R4-53) and a garage (plan R4-21). All are wood-frame with log siding. They are painted brown with brown trim. In 1939 and 1940, a second dwelling was constructed to plan R4-1, with the side porch enclosed and made part of the building. It is wood-frame with brown shiplap siding and brown trim. In 1940, a log pumphouse was built to the specifications of plan R4-95B. The site setting was a mature lodgepole pine forest. All roofs were shingle.

Present Condition: The toolhouse and toilet were removed at some unknown time. Exterior modifications to the other buildings have been minimal. When the station was converted to year-round use, metal roofs were installed. Interior modifications were undertaken: the buildings were insulated, new heating systems and wiring installed, and the walls repaneled in the office and one of the dwellings. In addition, the facility was greatly expanded: a new office was built in 1964, and the old office converted to a residence by the addition of a metal sink and shower. A cabin and garage were moved from the Guild siding on the Union Pacific rail line, another cabin moved from the Flat Rock Guard Station, a cookhouse for a pine beetle control camp had been constructed, and another dwelling built. Additional dwellings and a warehouse were built in the 1970's and 1980's. The buildings moved in have been of log or log-siding construction, and the new construction has used contemporary prefabricated metal and wood designs. Extensive clearcuts have been made in and around the compound to remove timber killed by mountain pine bark beetles.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: The original dwelling, office, and garage, and the 1940 dwelling, were constructed with C.C.C. labor.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: Significant on the basis of its Civilian Conservation Corps association. Limited significance on the basis of its ability to represent standard building plans, because of the changes accompanying conversion to year-round use. Not significant for its ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or management activities, because of the expansion which has been occurring from the 1960's through the present.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:



Figure 11: Buffalo (now Island Park) R.S., looking approximately NE and showing, from the left, the 1940 dwelling, the 1936 dwelling, and the 1936 office.



Figure 12: Buffalo (now Island Park) R.S., looking approximately SE and showing, from the left, the 1936 dwelling, the garage (behind the dwelling), the office, and a 1981 duplex.

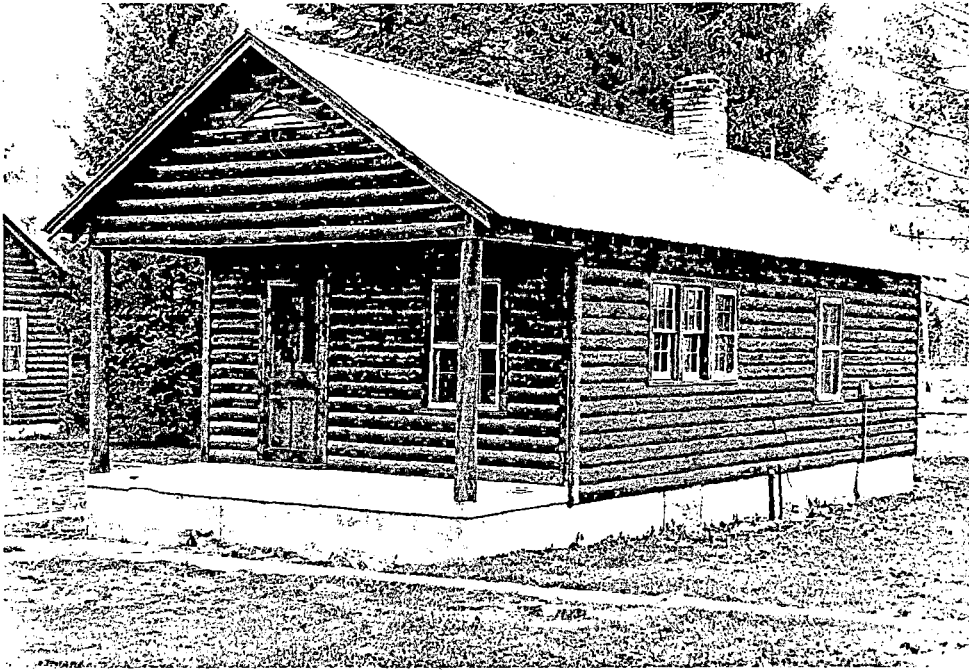


Figure 13: Buffalo R.S., the 1936 office.

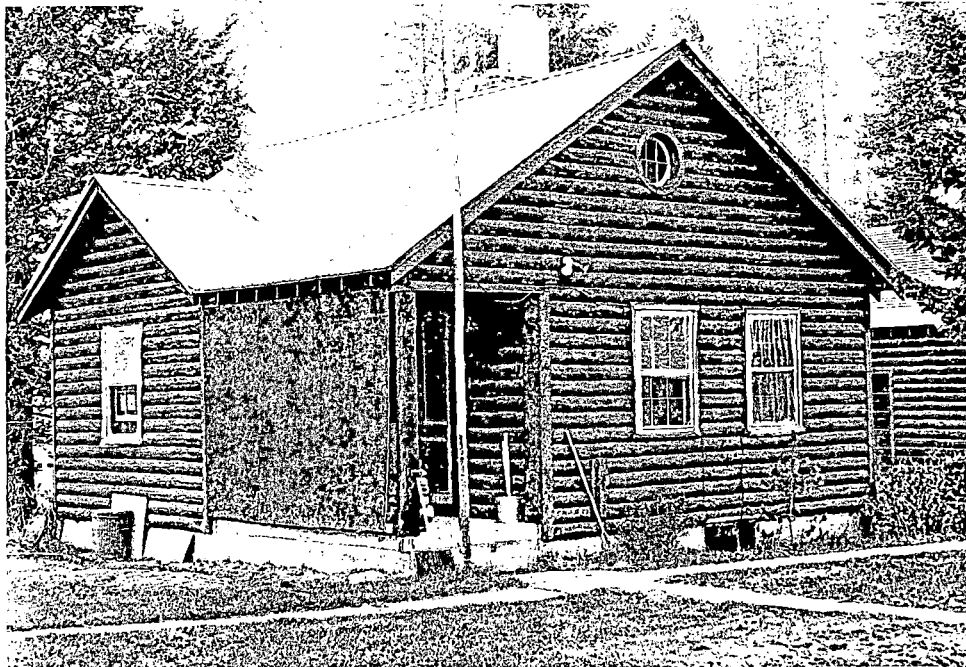


Figure 14: Buffalo R.S., the 1936 dwelling.

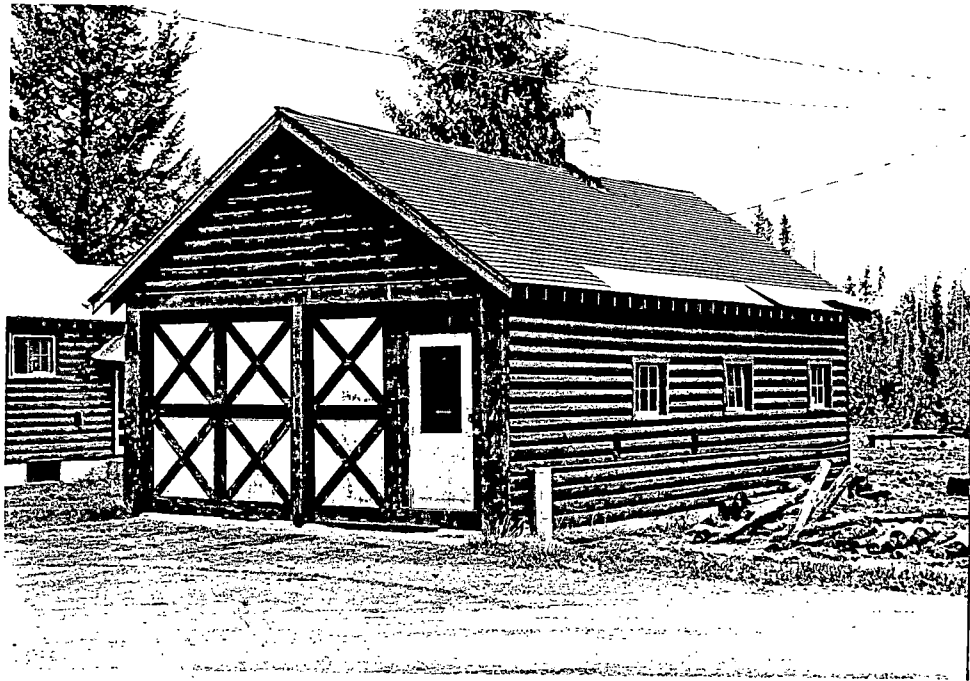


Figure 15: Buffalo R.S., the 1936 garage.



Figure 16: Buffalo R.S., the 1940 dwelling.

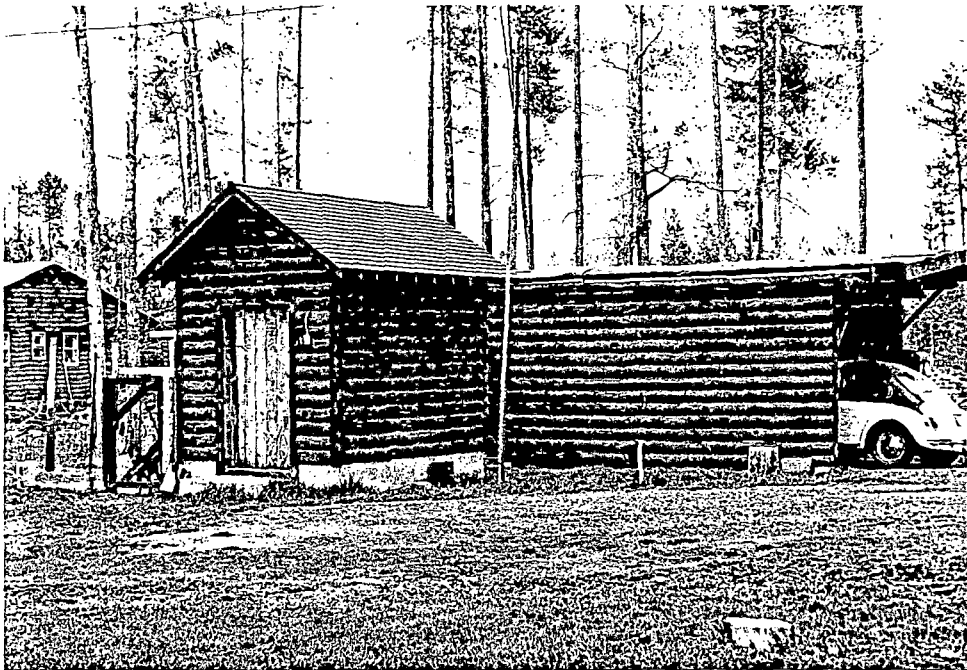


Figure 17: Buffalo R.S., the 1941 pumphouse, with adjoining garage of unknown date.

CAMAS CREEK RANGER STATION

Location: T13N., R37E., Sec. 1, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 2).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn October 23, 1907. A cabin had been built in 1906, but it was out of use by the 1930's, as it is shown on a 1933 Forest map without any building symbol.

Physical Appearance: A one-room, 14' x 18' log cabin with a shingle roof.

Present Condition: Removed or weathered into oblivion - no remains are visible from the existing West Camas Creek Road.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

CANYON CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T5N., R42E., Sec. 25, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 3).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn December 16, 1908. A dwelling, barn and pasture fence were built between 1909 and 1911, but by 1931 were being considered for removal. They are shown on a 1933 Targhee National Forest map, but do not seem to have been in use, as the site is not listed as an "Administrative Office" on the map. The buildings have since been removed.

Physical Appearance: There are no descriptive details of the dwelling available. A plan map of the barn shows it to have had three stalls and a manger.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: CRM-TG-38 documents a cultural resource inventory of this site. No traces of the station were observed.

Evaluation: No National Register significance. The State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with these findings in CRM-TG-38.

COAL KILN RANGER STATION

Location: T11N., R27E., Sec. 1, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 3).

Dates of Use: The administrative site was withdrawn on March 16, 1908 and the withdrawal revoked on May 5, 1972. A station consisting of a cabin, barn and fence were built on the site in 1909 or 1910 and were in use in 1935. The date of abandonment of the station is not known.

Physical Appearance: The Station consisted of a 12' x 16' log cabin, 10 logs high, and a 10' x 16' barn, also 10 logs high. Further descriptive details are not available.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

CONANT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T8N., R45E., Sec. 21, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 6).

Dates of Use: Proposed as an administrative site in 1909, but apparently never formally withdrawn. A cabin, barn and fence were built between 1909 and 1915, and were apparently in existence in 1933. However, the site is not listed as an "Administrative Office" on the Forest map published in that year, and so was being used as a temporary field shelter. At some, unknown, later date the facilities were removed.

Physical Appearance: A 14' x 20' one-room log cabin with a shingle roof and a 12' x 24' frame barn with two stalls and a shingle roof.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

CURRENT CREEK GUARD STATION

Location: T2N., R44E., Sec. 2, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 4).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn May 21, 1954. A one-room cabin was constructed on the site in 1941.

Physical Appearance: The cabin is of log construction, 12' wide and 14' long (including a 4' front porch). It has two windows and a shingle roof. The foundation and floor of the cabin are concrete. There is an open toilet. The site is remote, and stands at the edge of a mixed conifer forest along Bear Creek.

Present Condition: The Station is in good repair, with no recent modifications. Because of its remoteness, this site was not visited for the purposes of this survey.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association. Not built to a standard plan. Significant for its ability to represent historic Forest Service organization - one of few field cabins left on the Forest.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:



Figure 18: Currant Creek G.S.

DECOSTER ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T7N., R45E., Secs. 10 and 15, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 7).

Dates of Use: The location was approved as an administrative site on July 21, 1909 and was released on July 20, 1955. A cabin was constructed some time after 1916. It was a temporary station for the District Ranger and guards but was apparently seeing only limited use in the 1930's. The location was shown as an "Administrative Site" on a 1933 Targhee National Forest map, but lacked a building symbol. In 1941 the cabin was described as "a pretty badly tumble (sic) down shack" (L-Stations Memo from Ranger Francis Moss to Forest Supervisor, November 8, 1941). The Assistant Forest Ranger recommended that it be razed, and in 1942 it was sold to a private individual and removed.

Physical Appearance: A two-room, frame, 12' x 24' cabin with a shingle roof.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

ELKHORN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: Approximately T9N., R29E., Secs. 20 and 21, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 4).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn October 14, 1907. There is no indication in Targhee National Forest files that facilities were ever constructed at this location. The recommendation for withdrawal indicated that the site's primary use would be to grow hay.

Physical Appearance: See above.

Present Condition: Not applicable.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association. Archaeological potential requires further evaluation.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

FALL CREEK RANGER STATION

Location: T1N., and 1S., R42E., Secs. 33 and 3, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 5).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn May 12, 1954. A 1933 Targhee National Forest map shows the site as a Ranger Station, and there was a cabin on the site, construction date unknown, that was sold to a local cattlemen's association and moved to a new location in the early 1960's.

Physical Appearance: At one time, there was a one-room cabin similar in exterior appearance to an R4-4. This cabin was purchased by the Fall Creek Cattlemen's Association and moved approximately one-half mile east to serve as a rider's cabin on the Fall Creek Allotment. If there were other buildings present at the station, there are no indications in Forest files.

Present Condition: There are no buildings remaining at the administrative site. The cabin is structurally sound and is maintained, but its integrity of location has been lost through the move, and the integrity of feeling and association have been lost as a result of the change in function.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: Not significant with respect to C.C.C. activities or Forest Service history. The archaeological potential of the site will require further evaluation through an inventory.

S.H.P. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

FALL RIVER ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T9N., R45E., Sec. 31, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 8).

Dates of Use: A proposal was made to withdraw this site in 1909. The proposal mentions that a deserted cabin and one or two dilapidated buildings were present, apparently not constructed by the Forest Service. There is no indication that the Forest Service ever built any facilities at this location. The location is shown as an "Administrative Site" on the 1933 Targhee National Forest map, but lacks a building symbol.

Physical Appearance: Unknown.

Present Condition: Unknown.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evalaution:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

FLAT ROCK GUARD STATION

Location: T14N., R43E., Sec. 35, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 9).

Dates of Use: The site was never withdrawn as an administrative site. A guard cabin and a garage were constructed between 1927 and 1936 (probably after 1933, as it is not shown on the Forest map of that date). They were used by a recreation guard assigned to maintenance duties in nearby campgrounds. The guard cabin was moved to the Island Park (formerly Buffalo) Ranger Station compound in about 1966, and a new guard station constructed. The original guard cabin was dismantled in 1981. The new station is still in use as employee housing.

Physical Appearance: The original cabin was a two-room log structure similar to a plan R4-1. There was also a log garage for which no descriptive details are available.

Present Condition: Both original buildings have been dismantled.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: C.C.C. labor may have been used in construction of the cabin (see below).

Remarks: The guard cabin was described as TG-391 in Cultural Resource Inventory Report CRM-TG-100. Available documents concerning the construction of the cabin are conflicting - some describe it as having been built about 1927, others as having been built by the C.C.C. in 1935 or 1936.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association because of conflicting documentary evidence. Moving and dismantling have resulted in a total loss of integrity and of its ability to represent historic Forest Service organization and management. The archaeological potential of the original site needs field study.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Comments:



Figure 19: Former Flat Rock Guard Cabin, shown after movement to the Island Park R.S.

GARNS MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT

Location: T4N., R43E., Sec. 24, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 6).

Dates of Use: Constructed in 1921. The location is shown as a "Permanent Lookout Station" on a 1933 Forest map. It is not shown on the 1943 USGS Garns Mountain 15' Quadrangle. There are no indications that the site was ever formally withdrawn as an administrative site.

Physical Appearance: A 30-foot wood tower with a glassed-in room at the top.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: Also known as Elk Flat Lookout.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

GRANDVIEW RANGER STATION

Location: T6N., R43E., Sec. 25, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 7).

Dates of Use: The site was used as a Ranger Station beginning in 1909, but no facilities are listed in a 1913 report. Probably by 1916, a dwelling, toilet and small spring house had been constructed. A toolhouse was built in 1920. By the 1930's, the station was being used as a temporary station for the Victor and Hawley Gulch Rangers. The buildings were recommended for removal in 1936, and at some subsequent time the recommendation was acted upon.

Physical Appearance: A two-room 24' x 24' log cabin covered with rustic siding and a 24' x 36' log barn with three stalls and a batten roof. The toilet was a 4' x 6' frame building with a shingle roof. The spring house was an 8' x 8' frame building with a shingle roof. The toolhouse was a frame 12' x 18' building with a shingle roof.

Present Condition: Removed. The cabin foundation and outhouse pit are visible.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None

Remarks: Recorded as TG-260 in report CRM-TG-45, where it was not evaluated.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service building plans or organization. The existing site record does not provide enough information on artifact content to assess the information potential of the site, and further study is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

GUILD SCALER'S STATION

Location: T13N., R44E., Sec. 5, and T14N., R44E., Sec. 33, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 10).

Dates of Use: The area was never withdrawn as an administrative site. It is not shown on a 1933 Forest map. A cabin, garage/storeroom and toilet were constructed for the use of Forest Service scalers administering local tie-cutting operations in 1934 or 1935. The cabin and garage were moved to the Island Park (formerly Buffalo) Ranger Station between 1962 and 1965.

Physical Appearance: The cabin was a three-room 12' x 24', log structure with a front porch. The roof was a gable type and covered with shingles. The garage/storeroom was 12' x 14'. Further descriptive details are not available.

Present Condition: The cabin and garage were moved to the Island Park Ranger Station, and have since been dismantled.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None recorded.

Evaluation: Not significant for its C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. The archaeological potential of the site requires evaluation through field inventory.

Remarks: The cabin was recorded as TG-390 in a report (CRM-TG-100) on removal of buildings from the Island Park Ranger Station compound.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:



Figure 20: Guild Scaler's Cabin, shown after movement to
Island Park R.S.

HALLIE PARK RANGER STATION

Location: T10N., R42E., Sec. 19, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 11).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn October '23, 1907. A house, barn, toilet and fence were constructed in 1909, and the site is shown as a "Ranger Station" on a 1933 Forest Map. However, the map does not list it as an "Administrative Office", making it unlikely that it was a District headquarters. It is no longer listed in Forest files.

Physical Appearance: Unknown. The house is described as a "Plan 12".

Present Condition: Unknown, but presumed to be removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None

Evaluation: No significance resulting from C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

HAWLEY GULCH RANGER STATION

Location: T4N., R41E., Sec. 25, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 8).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn July 14, 1955. It is shown on a 1910 Forest map. There may have been a barn on the site in 1911. In that year, a dwelling was constructed. A woodshed and garage were constructed in 1932. This was a summer station in the 1930's, with winter headquarters being at Heise. It is not known when the site ceased to be a ranger headquarters. The dwelling and either the barn or garage were destroyed in 1961. The remaining building was destroyed in 1965.

Physical Appearance: The dwelling was a three-room, 24' x 16' log structure. A photo shows it to have been T-shaped, with a gable roof covered with shingles. It was placed on a concrete foundation. A 5' x 10' roofed porch was contained within one side of the T. A smaller, unroofed porch was contained within the other side of the T. The building was weathered, with white trim. Shingles covered the walls under the gable ends. The barn was a rectangular log structure with a rough vertical board lean-to at the rear. It had a gable roof with shingles, and with vertical rough boards forming the walls under the gables. It appears to have been a one or two-horse barn. The garage was a rectangular log structure with a gable roof, covered with shingles. Shingles covered the logs under the gables. It was a 16' x 36' one-car garage, with an off-center door on one of the long sides. There was an addition to the opposite side, barely discernable in the available photos.

Present Condition: Burned. No structures remain.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None recorded.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association or ability to illustrate historic Forest Service organization and management. Field inventory is needed to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

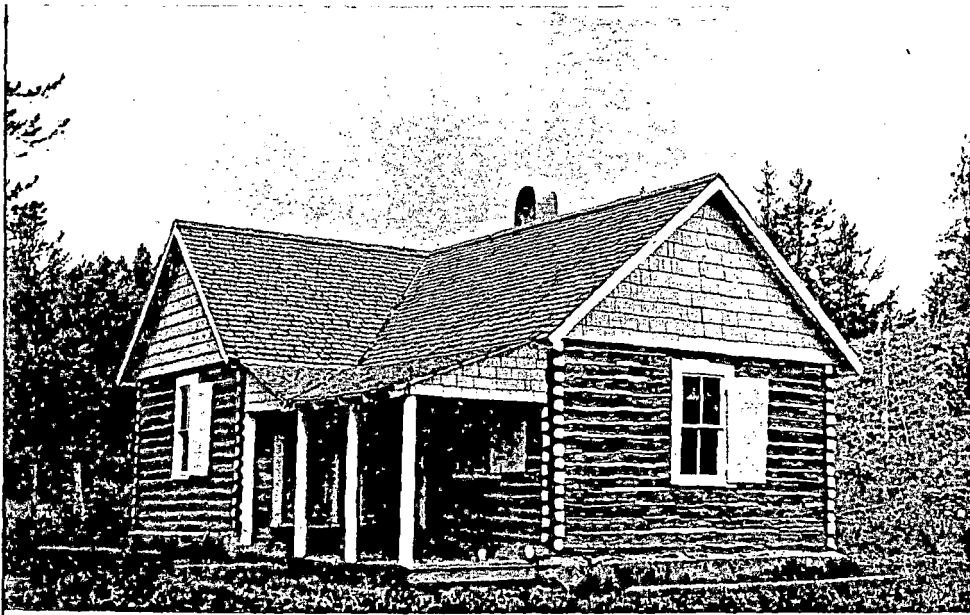


Figure 21: Hawley R.S. dwelling and office.

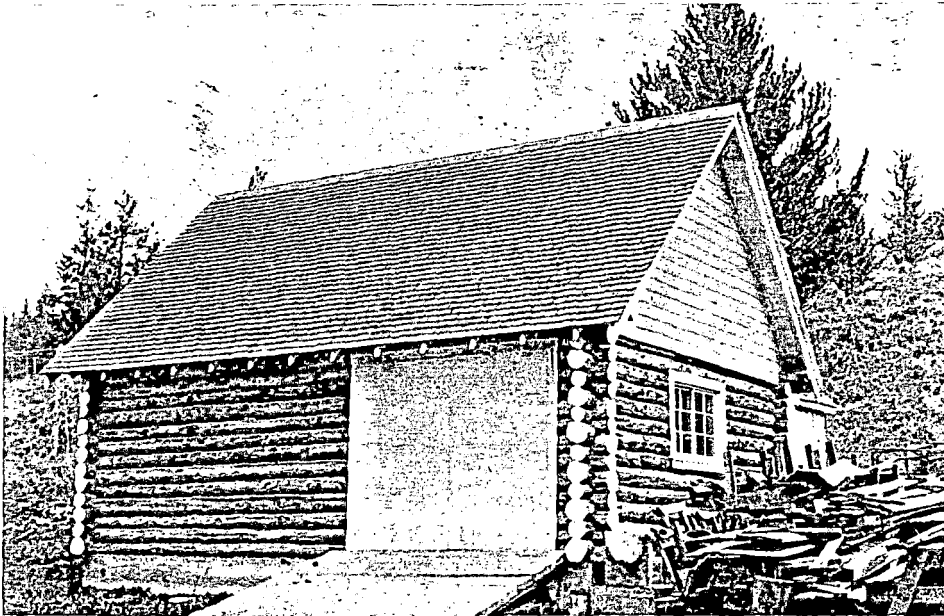


Figure 22: Hawley R.S. garage.

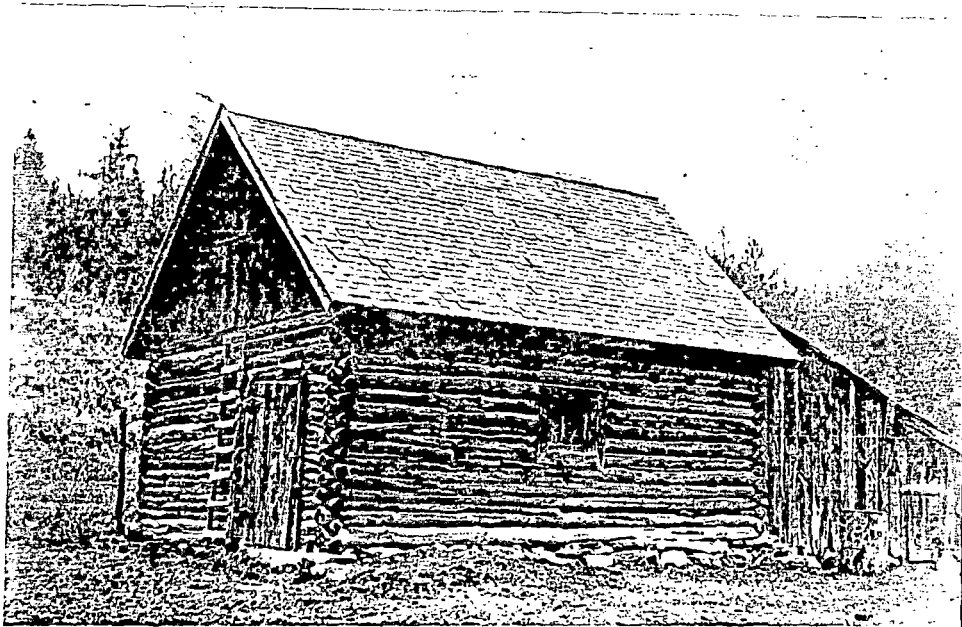


Figure 23: Hawley R.S. barn.

HEISE RANGER STATION

Location: T4N., R41E., Sec. 31, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 9).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn April 18, 1924. A dwelling, barn and garage were constructed in 1928, a warehouse in 1932, an office in 1938, and a gas house was built at some unknown time prior to 1942. The station was used as the winter headquarters of the Hawley Gulch Ranger. This Ranger District eventually became the Rexburg Ranger District, and Heise had not been used as a Ranger headquarters for some unknown period of time prior to 1965. It is now used as temporary housing for personnel of the Palisades Ranger District.

Physical Appearance: The dwelling is a 28' x 36', one-story, wood-frame structure with a 3/4 basement. Siding is white clapboard with white trim. There is a recessed 4' x 12' front porch, and an 8' x 13' back porch at one corner. There are five rooms plus a pantry, bathroom and closet. The roof is a hip roof, covered with shingles. The house was not built to a standard Forest Service plan.

The garage is a one-car, wood-frame structure. It is 12' x 18', and has an offset door for the automobile along one of the long sides, with two other doors for personnel on the same side. The roof is a gable type and is covered with shingles. Siding is clapboard-type and is painted white, as is most of the trim, with the exception of some of the woodwork on the doors, which is painted green. There is no indication that a standard plan was used in construction, and some confusion over the date: District files say 1928, and Supervisor's Office files say 1936, while also suggesting that this garage may have replaced the one constructed in 1928.

The barn is a three-horse design. It is wood-frame, with white shiplap siding and a gable roof. Trim on the doors is painted green. Again, there is some confusion concerning this structure in Forest files. District files say both that it is not a standard plan and that it is similar to an R4-11. They also say that it was constructed in 1928, while some Supervisor's Office records give 1931 as the construction date.

The warehouse is a 24' x 32' structure, with a wood frame, galvanized iron walls and roof, and a concrete foundation. It was constructed in 1932.

The office is a rectangular wood-frame structure with a gable roof and open porches at both ends (although a portion of the back porch is enclosed). Siding is white, clapboard-type. There are two rooms. The office was constructed in 1938, using plan R4-51B.

The gas house is a small (exact dimensions are unknown) building consisting of a wood frame covered with sheet metal and a galvanized roof. Its construction date is unknown.

A 1935 Improvement Plan Narrative also mentions an outdoor, 4' x 6' wood-frame toilet which is now gone.

Present Condition: The station is seldom used and there has been a lack of routine maintenance. However, the structures are still sound, and there have been no additions or deletions to the facilities (except for the above-mentioned outhouse).

Nature of C.C.C. Association: C.C.C. labor was used to place the basement under the dwelling, after 1936. There is no direct evidence, but it also may have been used to construct the office.

Remarks: The site was inventoried and evaluated in CRM-TG-36. It was evaluated as insignificant, with S.H.P.O. concurrence in the evaluation. However, some incorrect assumptions may have been made during the evaluation, and thus the following evaluation suggests some changes.

Evaluation: C.C.C. association with this site is limited. Most of the construction was completed prior to the establishment of the Corps. Thus, the site does not appear to be significant on that basis. However, the site does appear to have significance with respect to other historic issues raised in this report: it can be used to illuminate the Service's approach to planning during the C.C.C. era, and the nature and scale of Forest Service organization at that time. First, it is important to note that this site was constructed largely without the use of standard plans, in contrast with C.C.C.-era sites, and largely with the use of Forest Service personnel for labor. This creates the opportunity for comparison of methods, techniques and results with C.C.C. - constructed sites. Second, the site is representative of 1930's Forest Service administrative facilities: it is basically the single family dwelling/office/barn/storage shed module that was the typical 1930's Ranger Station.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

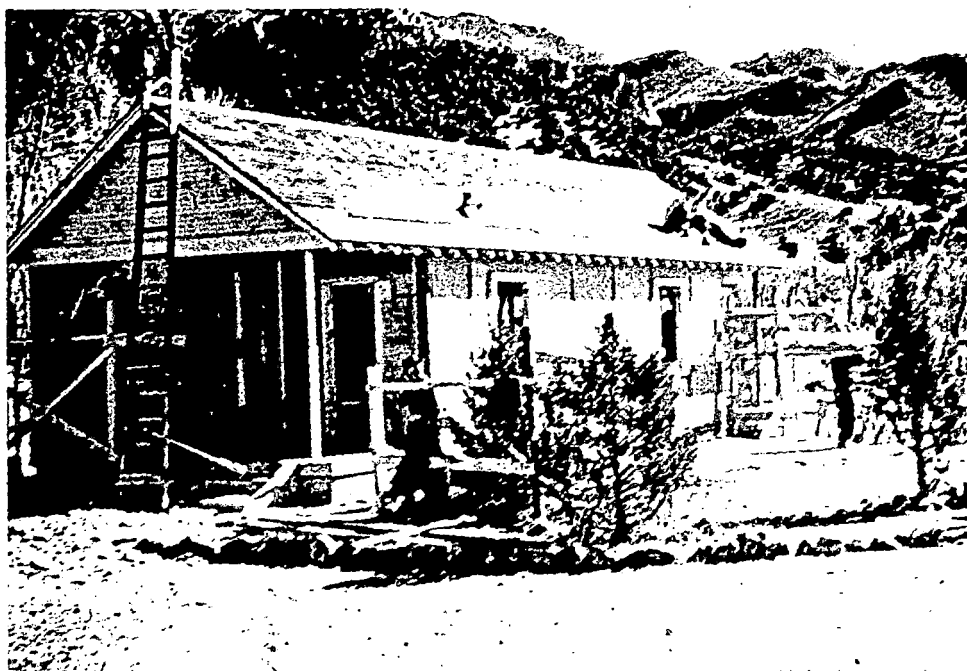


Figure 24: Heise R.S. office under construction, looking at back porch.



Figure 25: Heise R.S. office, present appearance, looking at the front porch.

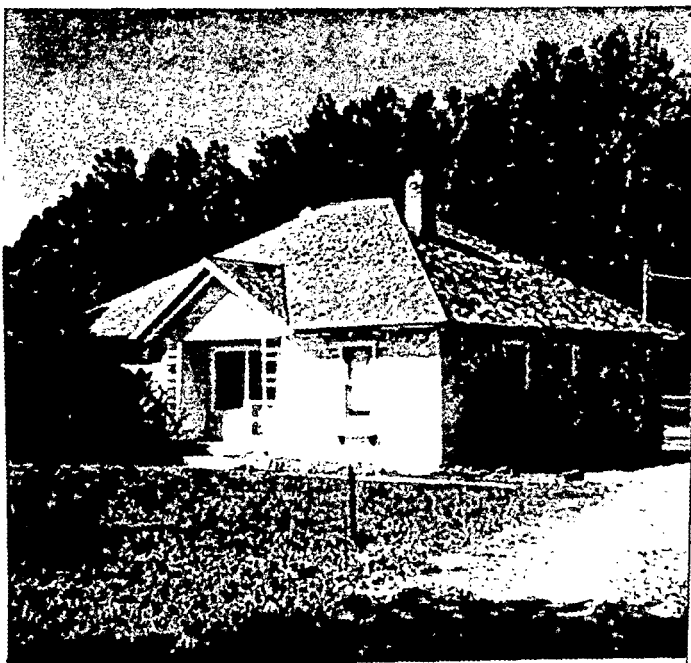


Figure 26: Heise R.S. dwelling.



Figure 27: Heise R.S. garage.



Figure 28: Heise R.S. barn.



Figure 29: Heise R.S. equipment shed.

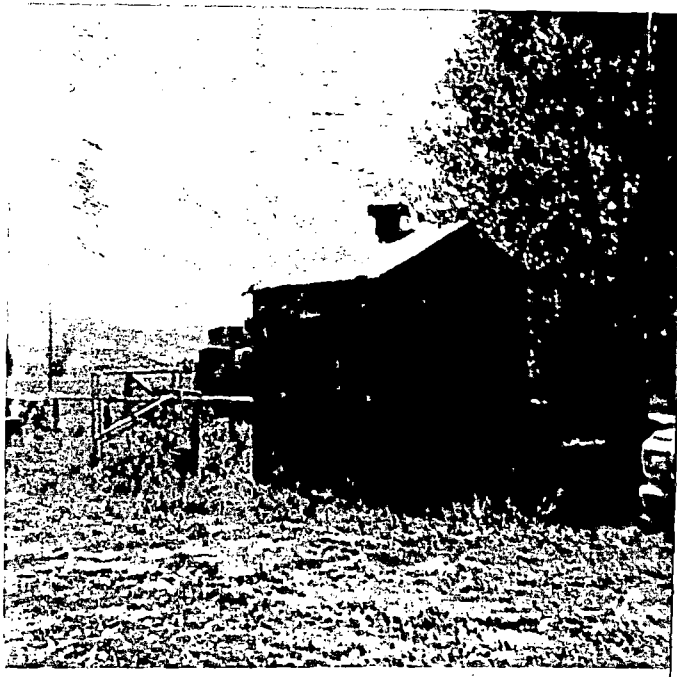


Figure 30: Heise R.S. gas house.

HIGH POINT LOOKOUT

Location: T11N., R42E., Sec. 19, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 12).

Dates of Use: Shown as a "Permanent Lookout Station" on a 1933 Targhee National Forest map. Considered a secondary lookout in 1945 (occupied only in times of high fire danger) and burned in 1966.

Physical Appearance: A 30' wood tower with an 8' x 8' lookout house.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:



Figure 31: High Point L.O.

INDIAN CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T2S., R46E., Secs. 8 and 9, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 10).

Dates of Use: Approved as an administrative site in 1911, but apparently not withdrawn. A Ranger Station was constructed during that decade, and was torn down in 1929. The area has since been used for pasture.

Physical Appearance: Unknown.

Present Condition: Torn down, with salvaged material used at Swan Valley and Heise Ranger Stations.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

ISLAND PARK SCALER'S STATION

Location: T12N., R43E., Sec. 1, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 13).

Dates of Use: A cabin and toilet were constructed in 1923, a barn was acquired in 1924, and a garage constructed in 1925. It is not known how long the station was used, but it was still in existence in 1938. The station served as a headquarters for scalers measuring the volume of timber removed from Forest Service timber sales in the area.

Physical Appearance: The cabin was a one-room 14' x 24' log building with an 8' porch. It had a double roof with a 12" air space and a tarpaper cover. The barn was a 10' x 16' building of rough lumber and slabs, with a batten roof. The toilet was a 4' x 6' log building. There are no descriptions of the garage in the available files.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or architectural representativeness. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

KAUFMAN GUARD STATION

Location: T11N., R29E., Sec. 35, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 5).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn November 14, 1908. Existing structures built in 1961. A 1959 memorandum in Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office 7300 files refers to a building existing at that time built "prior to 1930". The Station has apparently always been used as temporary housing for personnel engaged in field projects.

Physical Appearance: A 1954 photo shows two relatively crude log buildings: A gable-roofed cabin with a shed-roofed addition on the north side, and a gable-roofed storage cellar.

Present Condition: The pre-1961 structures have been removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None mentioned in sources consulted.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association. Existing structures not eligible for the National Register because of recency. There is no record that this location has ever been examined for possible aboriginal cultural resources, which should be done at some point.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

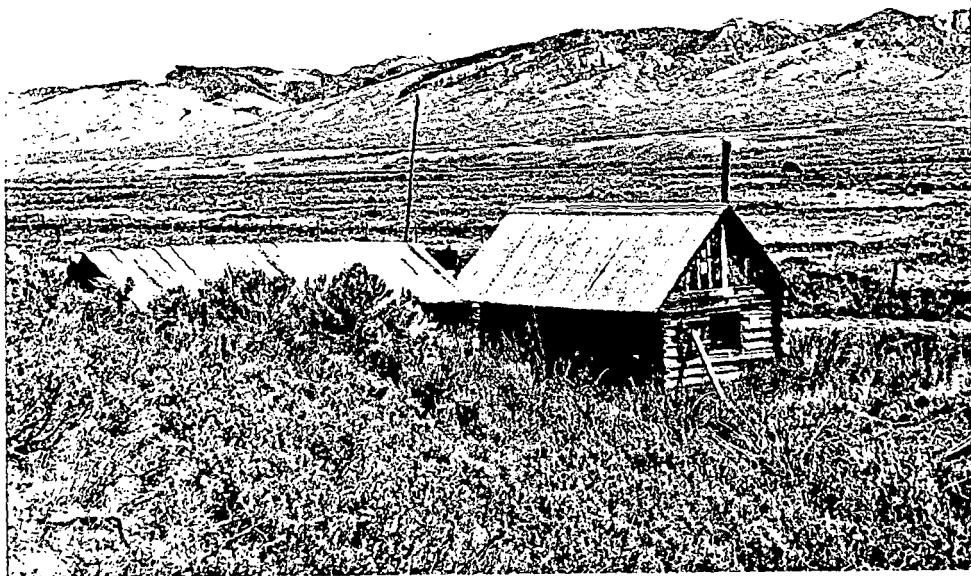


Figure 32: Kaufman G.S., looking ENE across storage cellar and guard cabin.

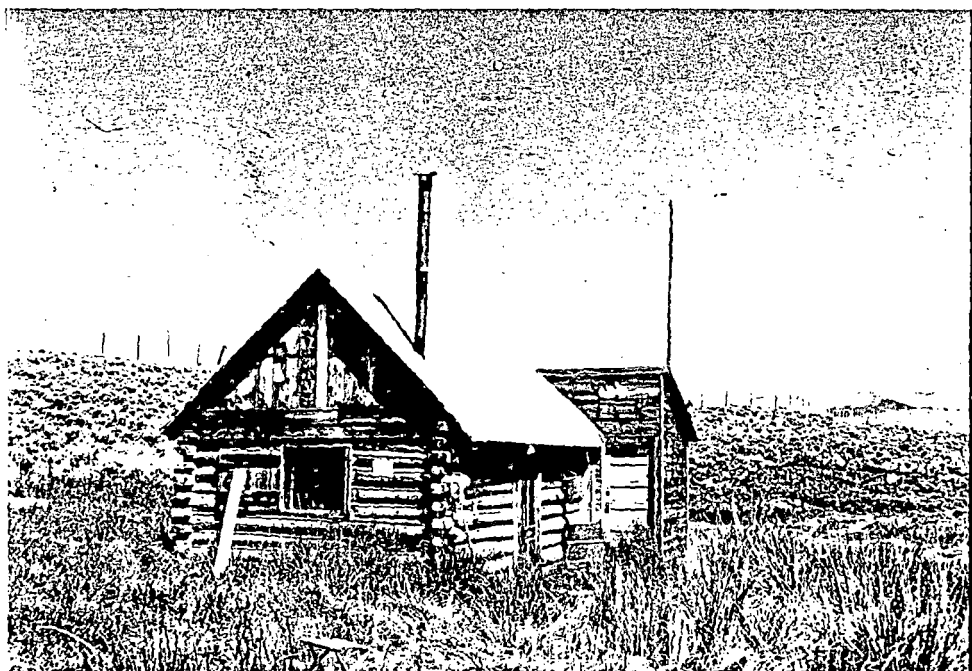


Figure 33: Kaufman G.S., looking N at guard cabin.

KILGORE RANGER STATION

Location: T12N., R39E., Sec. 6, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 6).

Dates of Use: It is shown as a "Ranger Station" on a 1933 Forest map. The land was acquired by donation on September 19, 1938. At this time a house and barn existed on the land. The construction date of the house is unknown. The barn was built in 1912 and reconstructed in 1930. A pumphouse was built in 1960, and the Spencer Ranger Station garage was moved on to the property in 1967. The house was removed in the 1970's and replaced with two trailer shelters. The site is now used as a seasonal base for work crews.

Physical Appearance: The house was of frame construction with shiplap siding and 28 by 28 feet in size with a 4' concrete porch across the front. It was built by a Mr. Hanks, a summer Fire Guard for the Forest Service, and eventually donated to the Federal Government, along with the lot on which it stood. The barn is wood-frame with white shiplap siding and is now used as a warehouse. The Spencer garage is wood-frame with white wood shiplap siding. It was constructed to the specifications of plan R4-21. The pumphouse is wood-frame with white shiplap siding. Trailer shelters are in the location where the house once stood.

Present Condition: The integrity of this administrative site is poor. It consists of a mix of buildings of different ages, one of which was moved from its original location. It lacks a key component of the 1930's complex - the dwelling.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None recorded.

Remarks: None

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. The archaeological potential of the site requires further evaluation.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:



Figure 34: Kilgore R.S., showing, from left, the pumphouse, barn and dwelling.



Figure 35: Kilgore R.S. dwelling.



Figure 36: Kilgore R.S. barn.

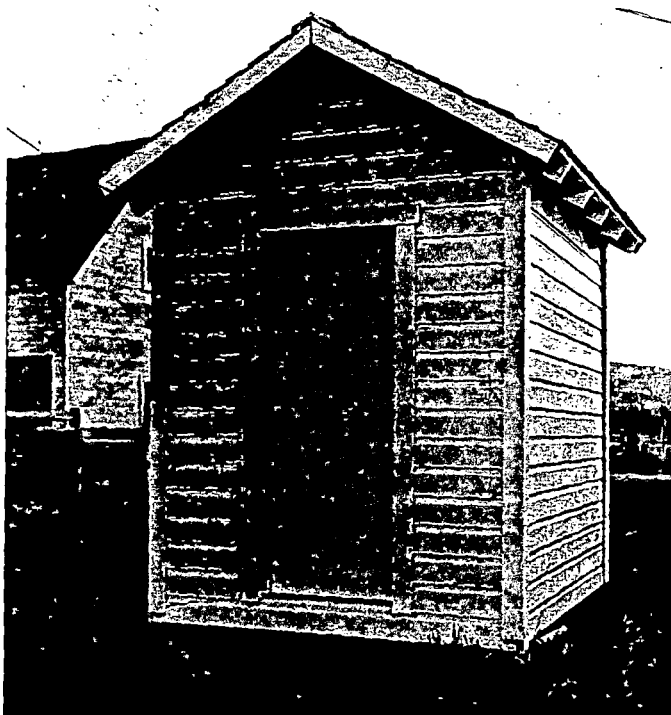


Figure 37: Kilgore R.S. pumphouse.

LOOKOUT BUTTE LOOKOUT

Location: T10N., R42E., Sec. 1, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 14).

Dates of Use: Unknown. The site is shown as a "Permanent Lookout Station" on a 1933 Forest recreation map, but there are no other records of it in Forest files.

Physical Appearance: Unknown. See above.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Comments:

MCCOY ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T2S., R46E., Sec. 31, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 11).

Dates of Use: Unknown. It is shown on a 1933 Targhee National Forest map, with no indication that buildings were present. It is not described in other Forest records.

Physical Appearance: See above.

Present Condition: Not applicable.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

MEADOWS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T9N., R29E., Sec. 9, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 7).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn June 22, 1908. There is no indication in available files that any facilities were ever constructed at this location, and in fact it appears that the site was withdrawn primarily for use as pasture.

Physical Appearance: See above.

Present Condition: Not applicable.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

MOODY CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T4N., R42E., Sec. 4, Boise Meridian.

Dates of Use: Not recorded as having been withdrawn, but shown on December 9, 1916 map of Homestead Entry Survey No. 332. It is not shown on a 1933 Forest map, and no facilities appear to have been constructed at this location.

Physical Appearance: See above.

Present Condition: Not applicable.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: There may have been a temporary C.C.C. camp ("spike camp") at this location, as a 1936 memo in Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office 7300 (buildings) files for the Heise Ranger Station indicates that there were C.C.C. workers stationed in the vicinity. There are no additional details.

Remarks: The above mentioned memo indicates that the Forest desired to build a Ranger Station at Moody Creek to replace the station at Heise. However, work was delayed and eventually cancelled by funding reductions and concern over adverse public reaction to the abandonment of the relatively new facilities at Heise. The Forest Service Manual of the period advised (19-A) "no move should be made which cannot stand the test of advance publicity". The building of an office at Heise in 1938 substituted for the Moody Creek facilities.

Evaluation: The C.C.C. association requires further study, and especially a field inventory to determine whether or not there are any remains of a camp. The location does not have the potential to represent construction methods or historic Forest Service organization.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

MOOSE CREEK SCALER'S CABIN

Location: T13N., R45E., Sec. 8, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 15).

Dates of Use: Constructed in 1925. It is not known how long the cabin remained in use. It is shown on a 1930's Investment and Depreciation Record as having a 10-year life, and apparently was still in use. It was a station for scalers working on Forest Service timber sales in the vicinity.

Physical Appearance: A one-room, 14' x 16' log cabin with a 6' porch. It had a lumber roof with tarpaper and an additional lumber roof above with a 12" air space.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

PORCUPINE RANGER STATION

Location: T9N., R44E., Sec. 23, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 16).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn November 15, 1907. There were buildings at this location as early as 1911 and there may have been buildings as early as 1907. There was a major construction episode in the 1930's. This was the summer headquarters of the Porcupine Ranger District. Winter headquarters were in Ashton, which became the year-round headquarters in 1958. The site is now used as housing for seasonal work crews on the Ashton Ranger District.

Physical Appearance: There may have been a dwelling present as early as 1907. A 4' x 6' wood-frame outhouse was built in 1911. A 14' x 24' frame office with a shingle roof was built in 1917. In the 1930's a dwelling, office, woodshed, equipment shed and barn and two powder houses were constructed. It is likely that any earlier buildings were demolished at about this time. The dwelling is a one-story, four-room building constructed in 1932-1933 of native lodgepole pine logs. It is 25 feet square. The front porch was glassed in 1939. It was not constructed to a standard plan. The office is a two-room log structure constructed between 1934 and 1936 using a modified plan R4-51. The nature of the modifications are not specified. The equipment shed/barn is a four-horse design, consisting of a wood frame covered with galvanized iron. It was constructed in 1932 using a modified plan R4-34. The woodshed is a one-room 10' x 12' log structure with an 8' x 10' lean-to storeroom added. It was built in 1933 using materials salvaged from older stations. No standard plan was used. The powder houses were constructed in 1936, using standard plan R4-61. They are wood-frame with a metal covering. An unusual feature of the powder house are penciled names of C.C.C. enrollees visible on the galvanized exterior.

Present Condition: The station is still actively used and maintained. The buildings are structurally sound and in a fair to good state of repair. The setting has been modified, by the construction of three trailer shelters near the dwelling. This constitutes a significant visual intrusion. There is also a gas house which was moved to the site, probably about 1936, from a former C.C.C. camp. It is not out of keeping with the age or character of the site.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: Almost all the buildings constructed in the 1930's were constructed with C.C.C. labor. The possible exception are the powder houses, which are also likely to have used C.C.C. labor, given the time of their construction.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: Significant on the basis of its C.C.C. association and ability to represent historic Forest Service construction methods. In spite of the addition of the trailer shelters, it can also represent the nature and scope of past Forest Service organization and management activities.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

RAINEY CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T2N., R44E., Secs. 33 and 34, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 12).

Dates of Use: Approved as an administrative site, but not withdrawn, in 1909. The original intent was to use this site as a nursery. However, efforts to construct a Ranger Station nearby in Swan Valley were frustrated by the inability to obtain an access right-of-way across adjoining ranches, and so a Ranger Station was constructed in 1913. Apparently it was not very useful, since in 1916 a recommendation to abandon the station was made. A 1933 Forest map shows this as an "Administrative Site," but without a building symbol. The site was not formally withdrawn until 1955.

Physical Appearance: A cabin and barn were present, but no further descriptive details are available. A 12' x 14' frame storeroom with cement cellar was also present, and was moved to Swan Valley in 1925.

Present Condition: Unknown, probably removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service building plans or organization. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

RAPID CREEK RANGER STATION

Location: T43N., R118W., Sec. 5, Sixth Principal Meridian (Map 3, No. 13).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn January 10, 1955. The site was first used as a Ranger Station in 1910, and by 1913 a house, office and barn were present. Another dwelling was built in 1924, and during the 1930's a major construction episode took place: the 1924 dwelling was reconstructed, and an office, a garage/woodshed, a barn and a wash house were built. In the 1950's, operations were moved to Driggs when the District was consolidated with the Victor District. The barn was moved to Driggs in 1951, the dwelling offered for sale in 1960, and the other buildings were demolished in 1966 or 1967.

Physical Appearance: There is no description of the pre-1930's house. A 14' x 24' frame office was built in 1913. The early barn was a 28' x 32' log structure with four double and one single stall, and a shingle roof. There are no descriptions of the 1924 dwelling or wash house. The garage/woodshed was a rectangular one-car wood-frame design constructed according to plan R4-23. The barn is a two-story, three-horse wood-frame design constructed according to plan R4-11. It has white shiplap siding with green trim, and a gable roof with shingles. The office was a one-story two-room wood-frame structure built according to plan R4-51.

Present Condition: Demolished, except for the barn, which was moved to Driggs in 1951. The barn has been maintained and is in good condition.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: C.C.C. labor was used in the construction of the office and was probably used for the other buildings.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association or Forest Service historical representativeness, because of removal. The archaeological potential of the site requires evaluation through field inventory.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

ST. ANTHONY FOREST SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

Location: T7N., R40E., Sec. 1, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 17).

Dates of Use: It appears that between 1905 and 1935, space for the Supervisor's Office was rented in St. Anthony. Land was purchased on March 18, 1935 and a warehouse constructed. In 1938 additional land was purchased and an office and garage/storehouse constructed. Increased timber management workloads led to increased staff sizes and the construction of a new office and warehouse in the 1960's. The existing buildings were declared excess property and were sold.

Physical Appearance: The warehouse is a one-story rectangular wood-frame building sided with corrugated galvanized iron. The siding is now painted white. It was built to a special plan. The office was a one-story rectangular wood-frame building, painted white, constructed to the specifications of plan R4-54B. The garage/storehouse is a one-story, rectangular wood-frame building, painted white. It was built according to plan R4-35.

Present Condition: The office was expanded through the addition of basement office space in 1957 and ground-floor additions in 1958. The garage/storehouse was moved to the new warehouse location in 1966. The warehouse has remained largely unchanged. Neither the office nor warehouse are currently owned by the Forest Service. The office is owned by the South Fremont School District.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: C.C.C. labor was used in the construction of the office and warehouse.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: Not National Register-eligible because of movement of the garage and additions to the office. The integrity of original design of the administrative site has been lost, and it can no longer adequately represent the scale of the 1930's Forest Service organization, or the building plans employed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

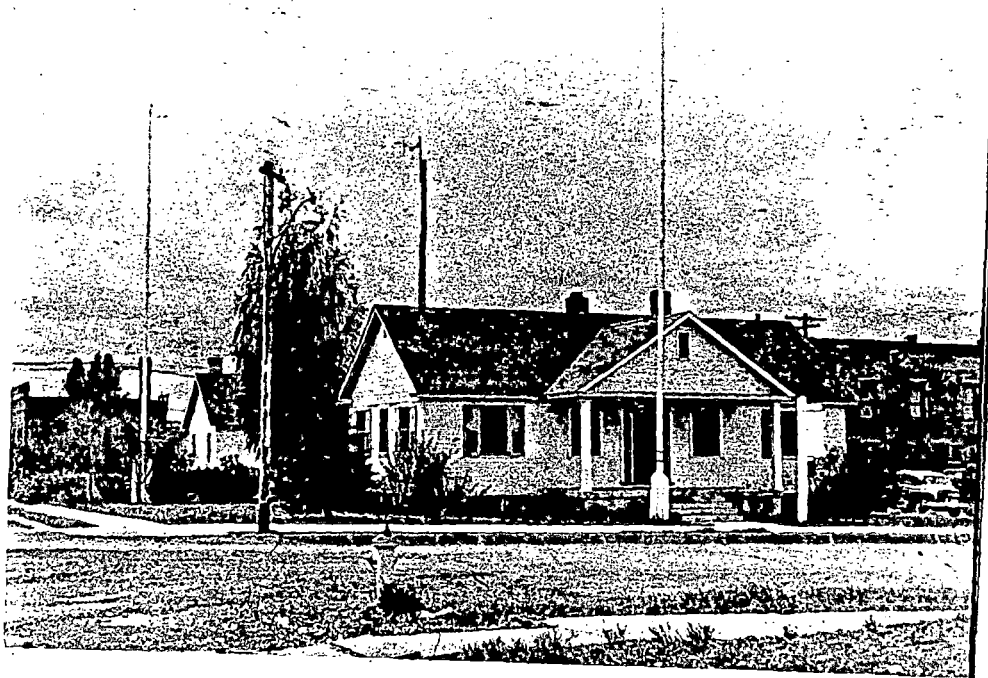


Figure 38: St. Anthony S.O., with garage/storehouse just visible behind and to the left of the office.

SHOTGUN SCALER'S CABIN

Location: T12N., R42E., Sec. 17, Boise Meridian (Map 2, No. 18).

Dates of Use: Constructed in 1930, with an estimated life of ten years. It is not known how long the building was actually used. It served as a headquarters for scalers working on Forest Service timber sales in the vicinity.

Physical Appearance: A 12' x 14' log cabin with a 6' porch. The logs were hewn on the inside. It had a cellar and a double roof with a 4" air space, covered with tarpaper.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

SNAKE RIVER RANGER STATION

Location: T2N., R43E., Secs. 32 and 33, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 4).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn October 19, 1908 and used as the year-round headquarters of the Snake River Ranger District from that year. A house was built on the site between 1908 and 1927. In the 1930's a major expansion occurred. During the 1940's or 1950's the Station became a summer headquarters only. The District's winter headquarters were in Idaho Falls. Idaho Falls became the year-round headquarters between 1958 and 1961, and since then the Station has been used for seasonal housing of work crews.

Physical Appearance: During the 1930's there were at least nine buildings present at the Station: a house, an office, a barn, an equipment shed, a garage, a woodshed, a gas house, a toilet and an ice house. The dwelling was built between 1908 and 1927. In 1933 it was revised and reconstructed, to the specifications of plan R4-1C. It is a rectangular two-story wood structure with a hip roof. The roof is covered with wood shingles. Siding is white shiplap. There are six rooms, with an enclosed porch and cooler on the north side. There is also an open, centered porch at the main entrance.

The office is a rectangular, one-story wood-frame building with a gable roof. It was constructed in 1933 using plan R4-51, and had two rooms, front and back porches, and an enclosed bathroom on the back porch. Siding is white clapboard and the roof has wood shingles.

The barn is a rectangular one-and-a-half-story wood-frame building with a gable roof. The roof has wood shingles and the siding is white shiplap. It was a four-horse barn, constructed in 1933 using plan R4-11.

The equipment shed is a rectangular one-and-a-half-story wood-frame structure with a gable roof. The roof has wood shingles, and the siding is white shiplap. There is a workroom in one corner, with a storage area above the workroom. The shed was built in 1933 or 1934 according to a plan listed in one document as "Fig. 537," which is not a standard plan.

The garage is a rectangular one-story building with a gable roof. The structure is wood-frame. Siding is white shiplap and the roof has wood shingles. The building was a two-car garage constructed in 1933 using plan R4-21. There was also a storage room.

The woodshed is a rectangular, one-story, wood-frame building with a gable roof. Siding is white shiplap. It was constructed in 1933 using plan R4-66.

The gas house is a one-story rectangular wood-frame building with a gable roof of unpainted wood shingles. Siding is white wood shiplap. The building was apparently in existence in 1934, but there is some doubt. There is no record of a standard plan having guided construction.

The toilet is a double-unit wood-frame outhouse with white shiplap siding and a gable roof. The construction date is unknown, but it was in use in 1936. It is similar to a plan R4-70.

The icehouse is listed on a 1934 map of the station, but no descriptive data are available.

Present Condition: The dwelling largely retains the exterior and interior features of the 1930's. The office has been extensively remodeled to convert it to a bunkhouse: the porches were completely enclosed, a kitchen added, a shower, linoleum, carpeting, and paneling installed, and the clapboard siding added. The exterior of the barn retains its 1930's features, but the interior has been heavily modified: it now has no stalls, and has a tack room occupying a third of the ground floor. Likewise, the exterior of the equipment shed retains its 1930's features but the interior has been heavily modified. The upstairs storage area has been enlarged by placing a ceiling/floor throughout the building, and the walls have been insulated and covered with plywood. The garage is now used as a fire equipment cache. The interior has been remodeled to create additional shelving and storage bins. Its exterior is essentially unchanged since the 1930's. The woodshed has been extensively modified on the exterior and interior: an addition was made to the back in 1957 that more than doubled its size. The front (the original woodshed) then became the station office. It was refinished on the interior with paneling. The addition is used as a pumphouse and storeroom. The gas house originally had a double door on its front. One of the doors panels has been removed and replaced with a piece of plywood. The toilet is no longer used. It has been moved from its original location and is now in a poor state of repair. No trace of the icehouse remains. An open hay shelter has been added to the station, and a steel radio tower installed. Lastly, the access road from the highway has been realigned.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: C.C.C. labor was used in the 1930's construction.

Remarks: None

Evaluation: Significant on the basis of the C.C.C. association, and significant on the basis of its ability to represent the nature and scope of the Forest Service

organization of the 1930's. The ability to represent standard plans inheres in the building facades, but not the building interiors (with the exception of the house) because of subsequent modifications.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Comments:

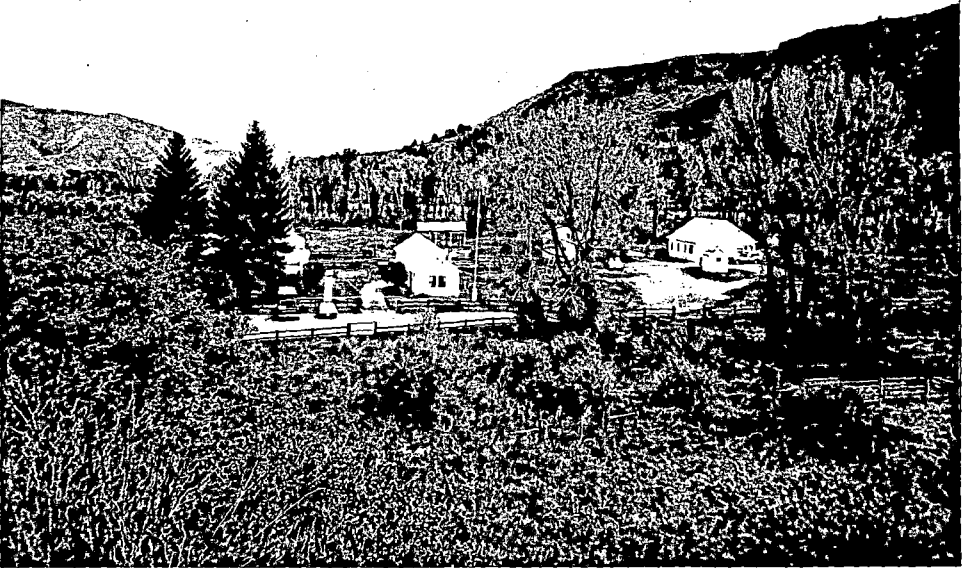


Figure 39: Snake River R.S., general view of site.

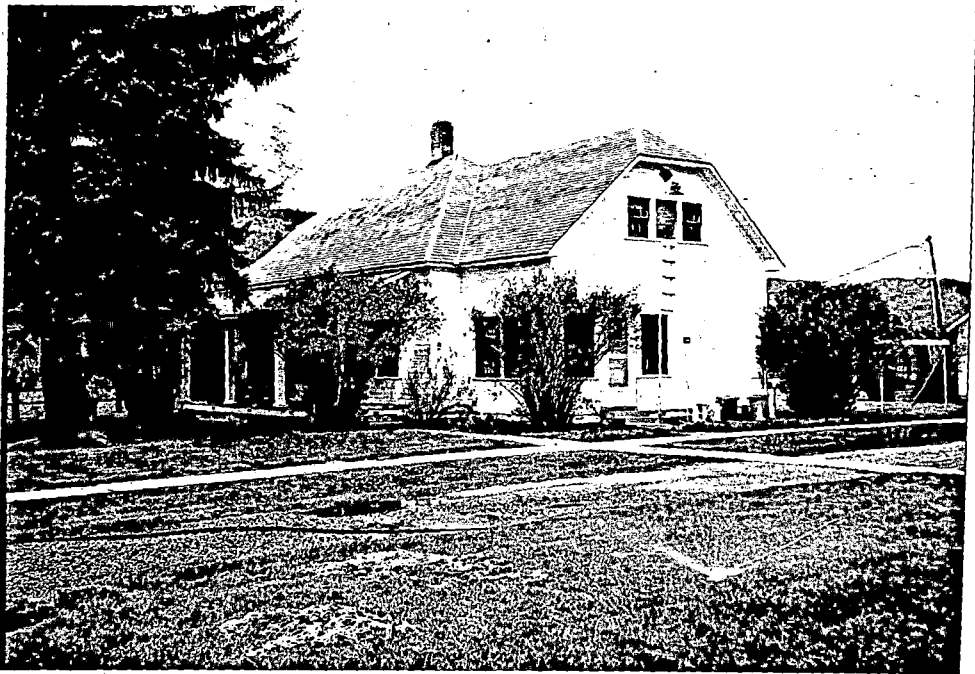


Figure 40: Snake River R.S. dwelling.

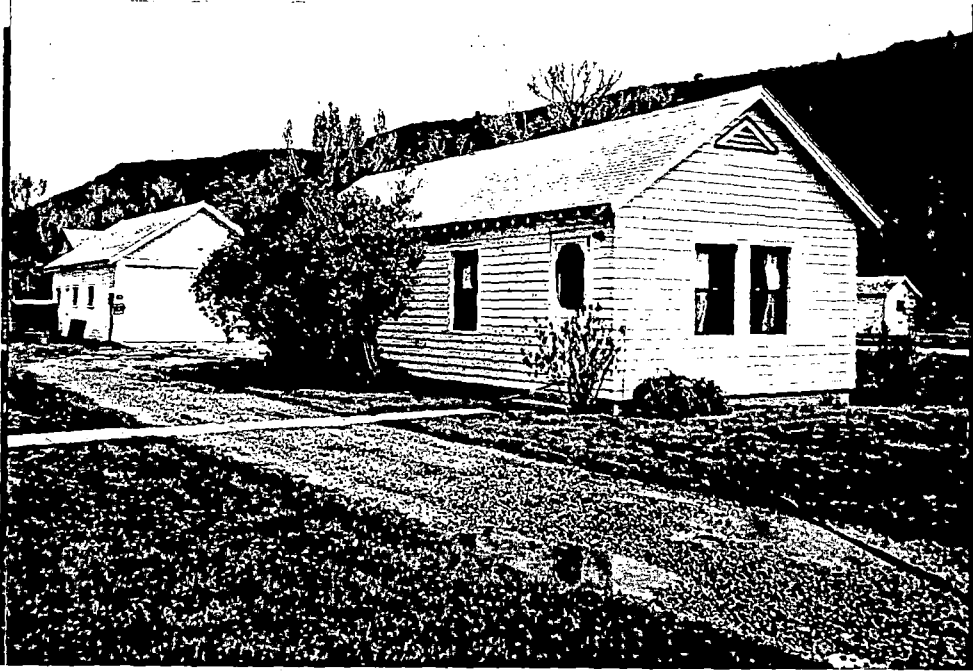


Figure 41: Snake River R.S. office, now used as a bunkhouse. The garage is visible in the left background.

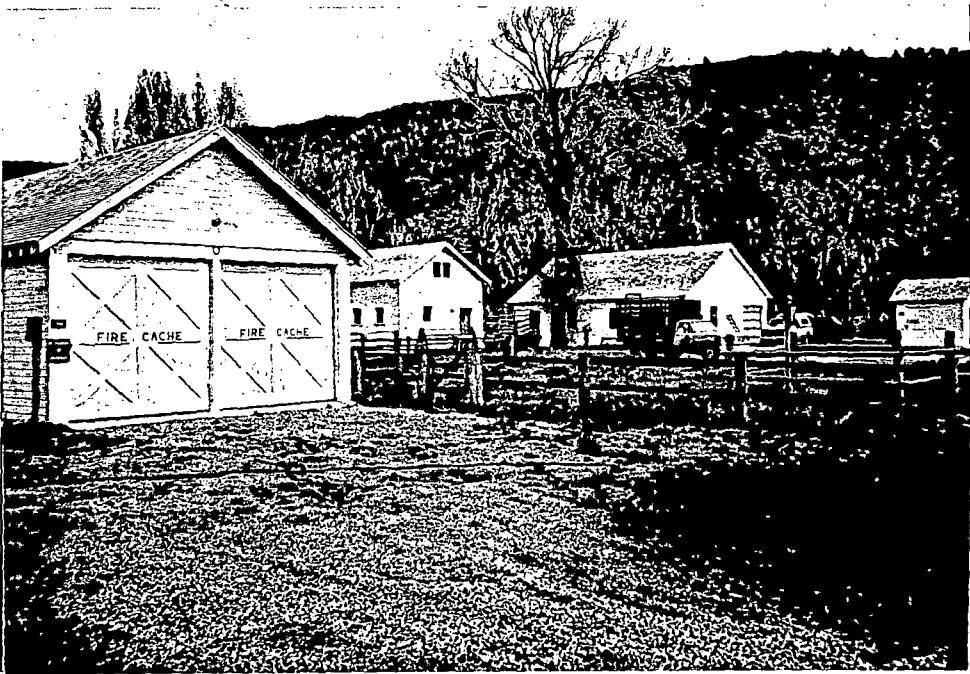


Figure 42: Snake River R.S. From left: garage, barn, equipment shed, gas house.



Figure 43: Snake River R.S. hay shelter and barn.



Figure 44: Snake River R.S. barn.



Figure 45: Snake River R.S. equipment shed and gas house.

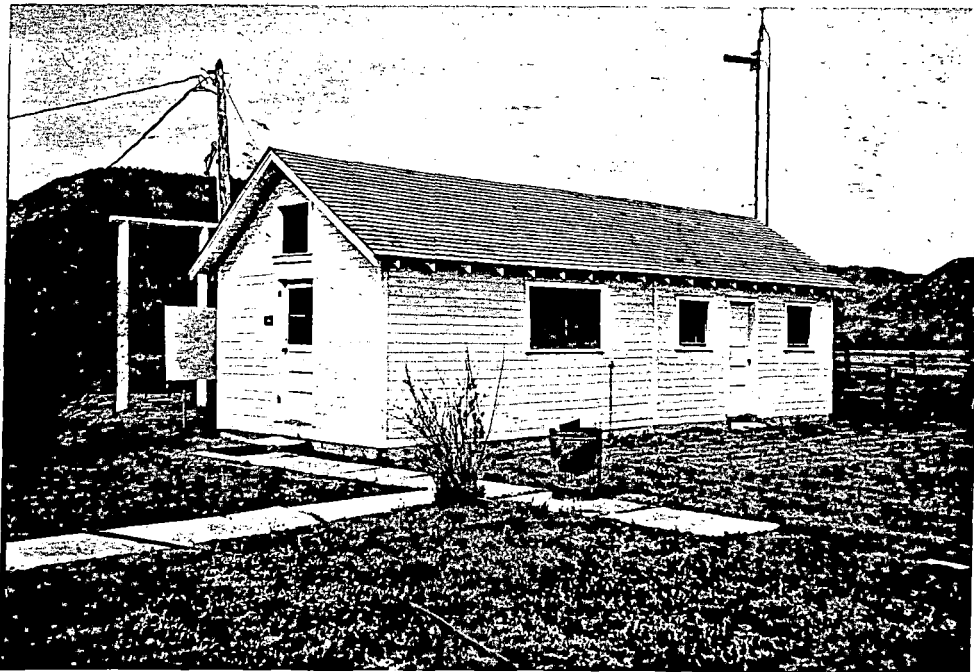


Figure 46: Snake River R.S. woodshed (left half), now used as an office, with added pumphouse on the right side.

SPENCER ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T12N., R36E., Sec. 24, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 8).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn May 14, 1915.

Physical Appearance: This site has been used as a horse pasture since withdrawal. It is rolling, sagebrush-covered land. Facilities consists of fences and water troughs, and have throughout the history of the site. Original plans and records of subsequent modifications are not available.

Present Condition: Unmaintained and deteriorating. Modifications to initial or 1930's designs cannot be ascertained.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: This parcel of land was inventoried for cultural resources in 1979 (CRM-TG-37). As it is outside the Targhee National Forest boundary, it is being considered for land exchange. No significant cultural resources were located within the site, and a finding of No Effect was made for the exchange. The State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with these determinations.

SPENCER RANGER STATION

Location: T12R., R36E., Sec. 23, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 9).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn December 29, 1916. Transferred to the State of Idaho on March 22, 1972. Reverted to the Federal Government in 1981. Currently the Targhee is engaged in an effort to re-acquire the Station from the GSA Federal Property Resources Service. A garage and toolhouse were reconstructed from an existing wagon shed in 1915. A dwelling and hayshed were constructed in 1917 for the Spencer District Ranger. An office was constructed in 1920. The dwelling was rebuilt and additional structures built in 1934. The earlier structures appear to have been removed at this time. Occupancy of the site ceased in 1961 when the Spencer District headquarters were moved to Dubois.

Physical Appearance: The site now consists of four structures on 1.29 acres of land within the town of Spencer, an isolated town with a population of 40 located along I-15. The structures are a dwelling, office, barn and equipment shed. At one time there was also a garage, but this was moved to Kilgore in 1967. The dwelling, office and barn are wood-frame buildings with white shiplap siding. The office and barn were constructed from Forest Service standard plans (R4-51 and R4-11, respectively). The equipment shed is wood frame with walls and roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. No standard plan seems to have been used in its construction, nor in the construction of the dwelling. The yard has been planted with grass, and spruce, fir, Douglas-fir, pine and juniper were planted in 1934 and most still survive.

Present Condition: The dwelling was remodeled in 1948 and 1958, but a copy of the 1934 construction plans is available, so that the C.C.C.-era appearance can be reconstructed. The office has been slightly damaged by fire, but again a copy of the original standard plan is available. The barn and equipment shed retain their original appearance but are suffering from lack of maintenance. Removal of the garage constitutes a minor loss of integrity, since the overall scale and appearance of a 1930's Ranger Station is retained. Nearby buildings in Spencer are generally of the same age as the site, and integrity of setting, feeling and association has been retained.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: National Industrial Recovery Act funds were used to remodel the dwelling and construct the new buildings. C.C.C. labor was used in the rebuilding of the dwelling, and possibly in the other construction as well.

Remarks: A detailed description of the site is contained in cultural resource inventory report CRM-TG-103. In that report, it was stated that the dwelling was remodeled in 1934. In fact, recently-located files indicate that the original dwelling was torn down, because of poor construction. The present dwelling was erected in its place.

Evaluation: The previous report left this administrative site as an unevaluated property. On the basis of the criteria contained in the present report, the site appears to be eligible for the National Register. While suffering from the removal of the garage and general neglect, it is well enough documented that the C.C.C.-era appearance can be reconstructed, and the changes have not been radical. This is one of the few examples of a 1930's Ranger Station without recent intrusions, is unusual in its retention of setting, feeling and association, and is well-suited to representing an era in Forest Service administration.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

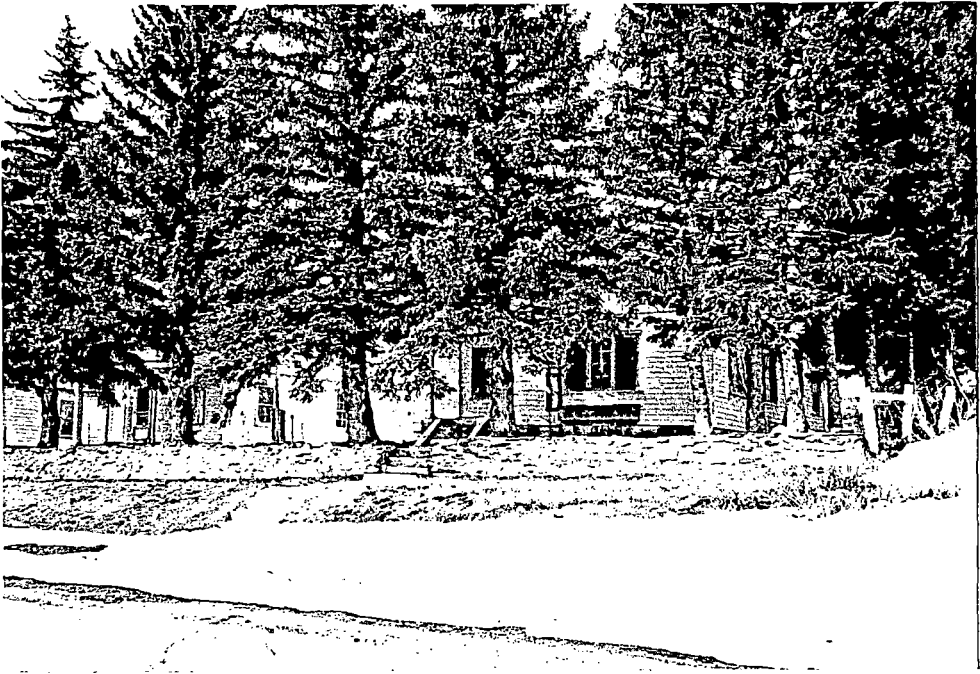


Figure 47: Spencer R.S., general view looking WSW. From left: private residence, office, dwelling.



Figure 48: Spencer R.S., general view looking SW. Private residences are at left, office is at right.

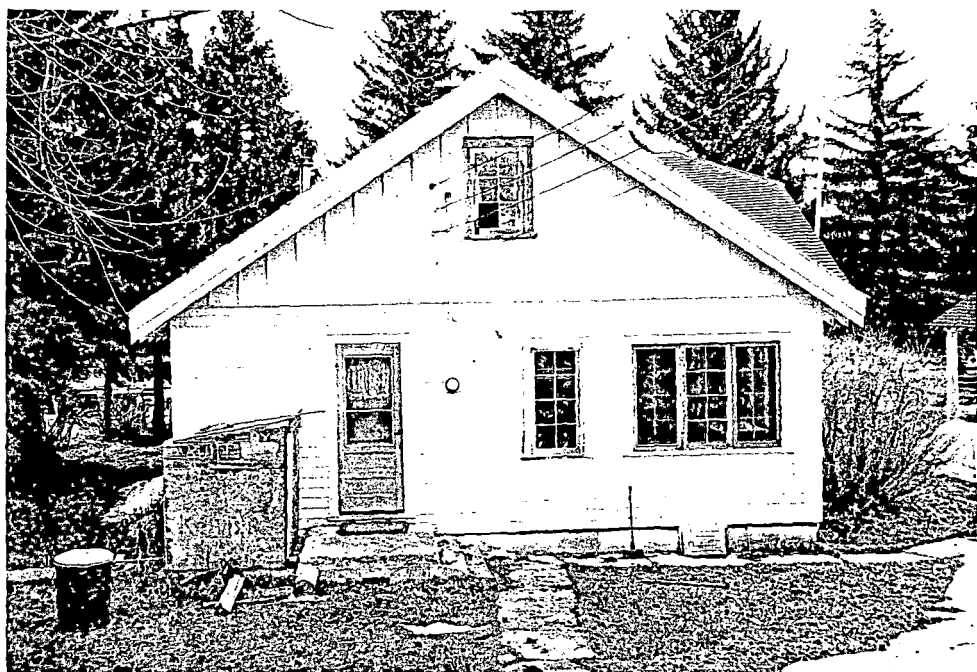


Figure 49: Spencer R.S., rear of dwelling.

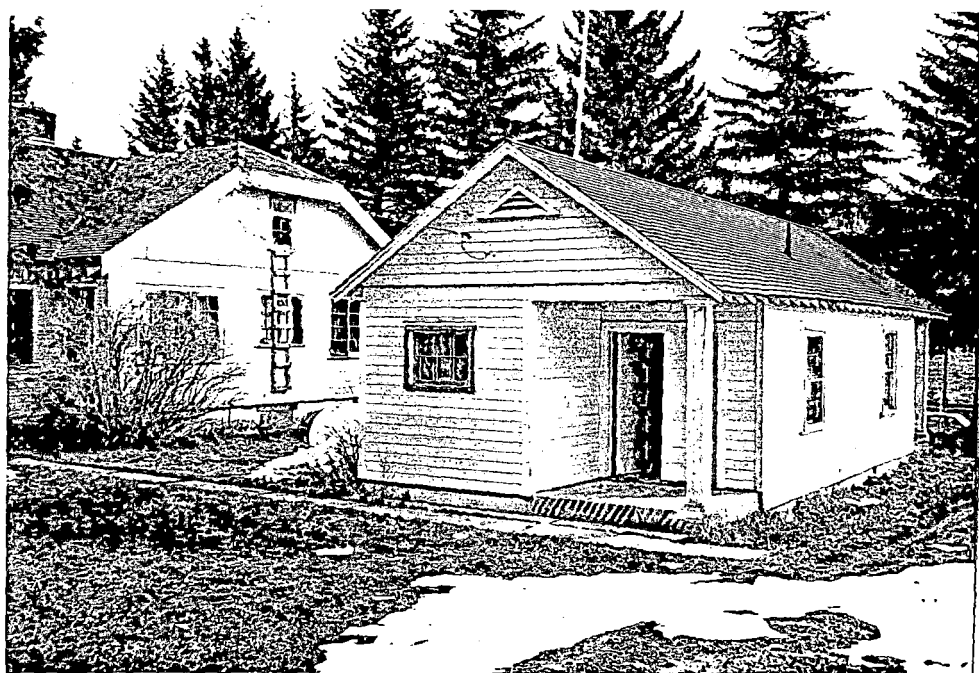


Figure 50: Spencer R.S., dwelling (at left) and office, from rear.

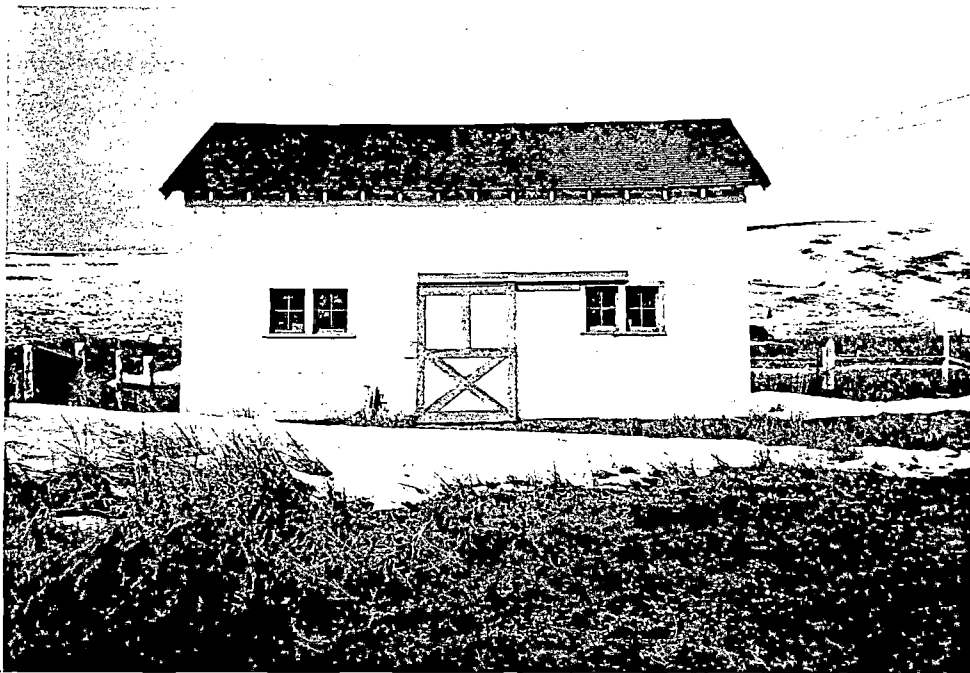


Figure 51: Spencer R.S. barn.

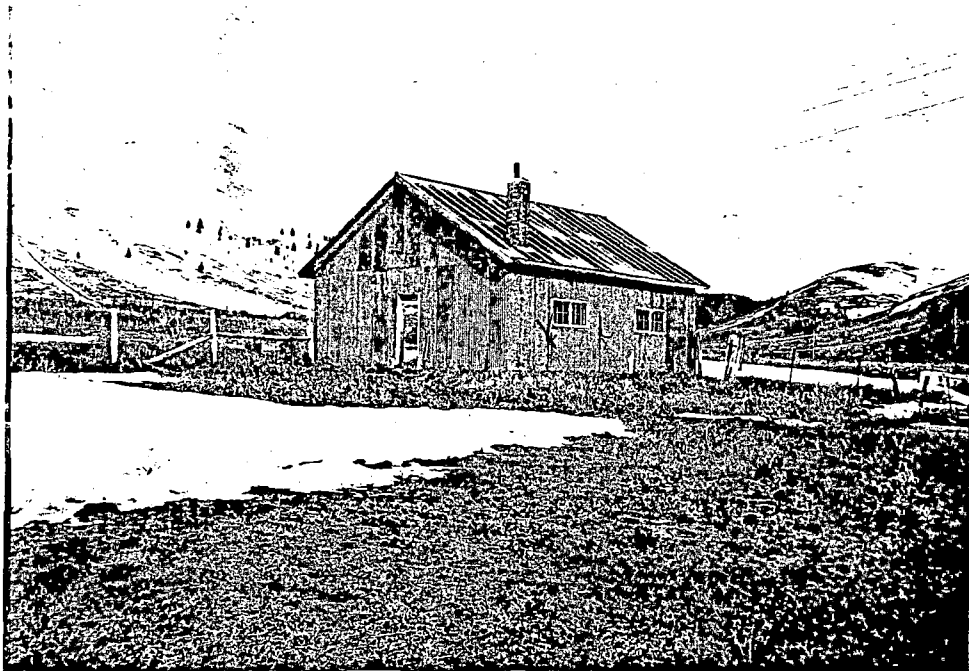


Figure 52: Spencer R.S. equipment shed.

SQUIRREL MEADOWS GUARD STATION

Location: T47N., R118W., Secs. 4 and 9, Sixth Principal Meridian (Map 2, No. 19).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn March 6, 1907 and shown on a 1910 Forest map. At that time a privately constructed cabin existed at the site. The Forest Service constructed a cabin in 1934, for use by Rangers and Forest Guards engaged in field work. The cabin remains in use as temporary housing for personnel working in the vicinity.

Physical Appearance: No information is available on the appearance of the original cabin. The 1934 cabin is a two-room log cabin with an enclosed porch. The cabin is stained brown with green trim on the window frames. The original finish was linseed base stain on natural logs with gray trim. It has a gable, light green steel roof over shingles. There is a finished ceiling, but the interior walls are log. There is also a wood-frame outhouse, construction date unknown, built to a plan R4-70.

Present Condition: The buildings are maintained and in fair to good condition. The porch has recently been screened in. There is a large, white propane tank next to the cabin that constitutes a significant visual intrusion. A hand pump well was drilled adjacent to the cabin in 1981.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None recorded.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic building plans (since none is given in available files), but has the potential to illustrate the nature and scale of past Forest Service management activities, as this is a relatively well-preserved example of a field cabin.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

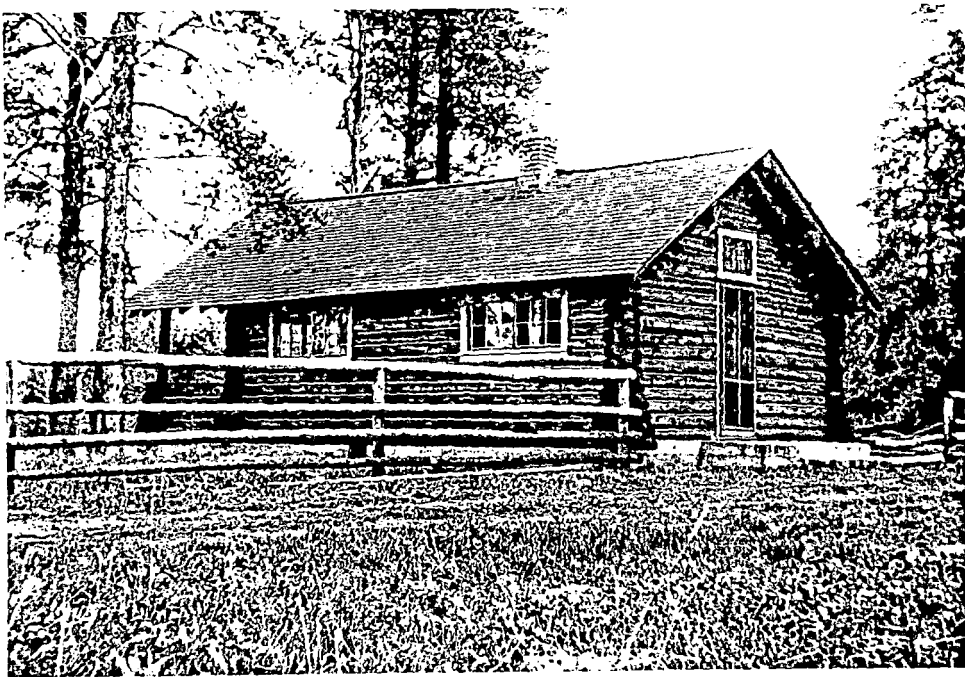


Figure 53: Squirrel Meadows G.S., photographed in the 1950's.

SWAN VALLEY RANGER STATION

Location: T1N., R43E., Sec. 1, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 15).

Dates of Use: Withdrawn March 31, 1943. It is shown on a 1917 Forest map, but there is no description of the original station in available files. A toilet was constructed in 1912. A barn was built between 1923 and 1927 by removing the Indian Creek Administrative Site barn and re-using the material, along with some material salvaged from a still earlier Swan Valley barn. A 12' x 14' frame storehouse was moved to Swan Valley from Rainey Creek in 1925. In 1928, a dwelling was constructed. It was reconstructed in 1933. Between 1932 and 1936 several other buildings were also constructed. In 1970 or 1971 the Swan Valley District was incorporated into the Palisades Ranger District, and the site is now used as housing for District work crews.

Physical Appearance: In the 1930's the site consisted of at least nine buildings: a dwelling, an office, two storage buildings, a barn, a gas house, a powder house, a chicken coop and a toilet.

The dwelling is a white, one-story rectangular wood-frame structure with shiplap siding. It has a gable roof covered with wood shingles. It was built in 1928, and reconstructed in 1933. A basement was placed under the building between 1936 and 1942.

The office is a rectangular one-story wood frame structure with white shiplap siding. It has a gable roof and is covered with wood siding. It was built in 1933 according to plan R4-51.

The storage buildings are both rectangular one-story wood-frame buildings with gable roofs. One, which is now used for herbicide storage, was built in 1933 using plan R4-33. It has white shiplap siding. It was originally a two-car garage, and has the garage doors along one of the long sides of the building. The second building, now used to store recreation equipment, was built in 1936 using plan R4-36. Siding is white shiplap. The building was originally an equipment shed, and had two garage doors at one end of one of the long sides, and a third garage door in the short wall at the opposite end of the building.

The barn is a one-and-a-half-story rectangular wood-frame structure with a gable roof and white shiplap siding. It was built in 1933 using plan R4-11, with a 12' lean-to added to the length of the structure.

The gas house is a rectangular wood-frame structure with white shiplap siding and a gable roof. It has a large, garage-type door on one of the short sides. It was built in 1936, and may have used plan R4-95, or perhaps a non-standard plan.

The powder house is a rectangular one-story wood-frame building with white shiplap siding and a gable roof. It was built in 1936 using plan R4-126F.

The chicken coop is a rectangular one-story wood-frame building with white shiplap siding and a shed roof. It is believed to have been built in 1934. No standard plan was used in the construction.

The toilet is a rectangular wood-frame building with white shiplap siding and a gable roof. It was constructed in 1935 using plan R4-70.

Present Condition: The details of this administrative site's setting and building interiors have been heavily modified. Two bunkhouses have been added to the site, one moved in from Alpine in 1949 and another a converted tool shed moved in from Victor in 1956. Both are in keeping with the architectural style of the original site - they are rectangular one-story buildings with white shiplap siding and gable roofs. They do expand the scale of the station, however. Less in keeping with the original architecture of the station, is a one-story wood-frame duplex with white aluminum clapboard-style siding and a gable roof, constructed in 1980. This also expands the scale of the station. Other additions to the site consist of a seed storage building and a pumphouse.

Original interiors of several of the important buildings have been extensively remodeled. The dwelling has been insulated, sheet-rocked and paneled, and new doors and floor coverings have been installed. The bathroom of the office has been remodeled and the front porch replaced (although it is quite similar in appearance to the original porch). The former garage has been insulated and new shelving installed. The equipment shed has had a ceiling installed, and the garage doors have been removed and replaced with a wall. New shelves, bins and cabinets have been placed in the barn. Modifications to the other original buildings have been limited (or unrecorded).

Finally, the driveway has been relocated. Originally it entered the Station compound between the office and dwelling and circled in front of the remaining buildings. Now, the driveway enters the compound north of all the buildings, and terminates in a large rectangular parking lot between the dwelling/office group and the barn.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: All the 1930's buildings, with the possible exception of the chicken coop and toilet, were constructed by the C.C.C.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: Has a significant C.C.C. association, but because of subsequent expansion, does not represent the scope of 1930's Forest Service organization and management. Because of remodeling, has limited potential to represent standard building plans. The integrity of this site as an integrated unit

has been lost, and the site does not appear to be of such exceptional importance as to have National Register eligibility.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Comments:



Figure 54: Swan Valley R.S., front view. The dwelling is on the left, the office on the right.

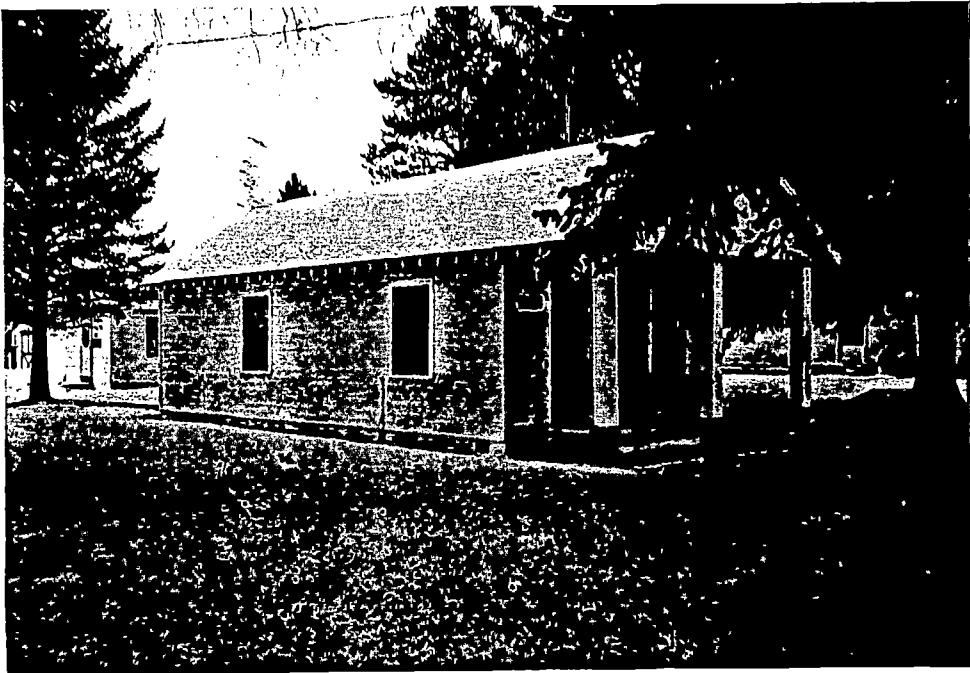


Figure 55: Swan Valley R.S. office.

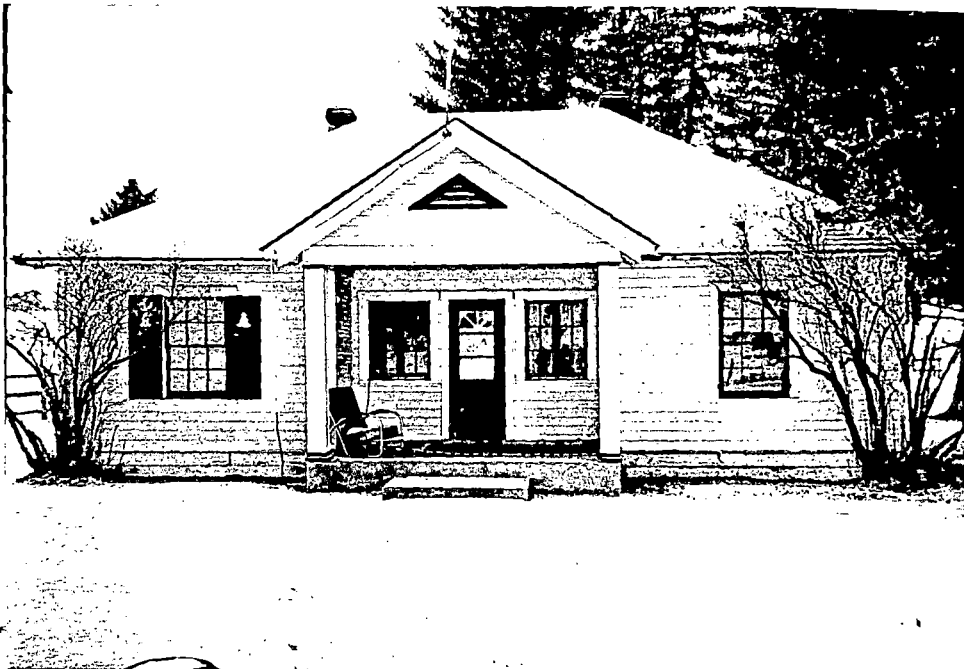


Figure 56: Swan Valley R.S. dwelling, front view.

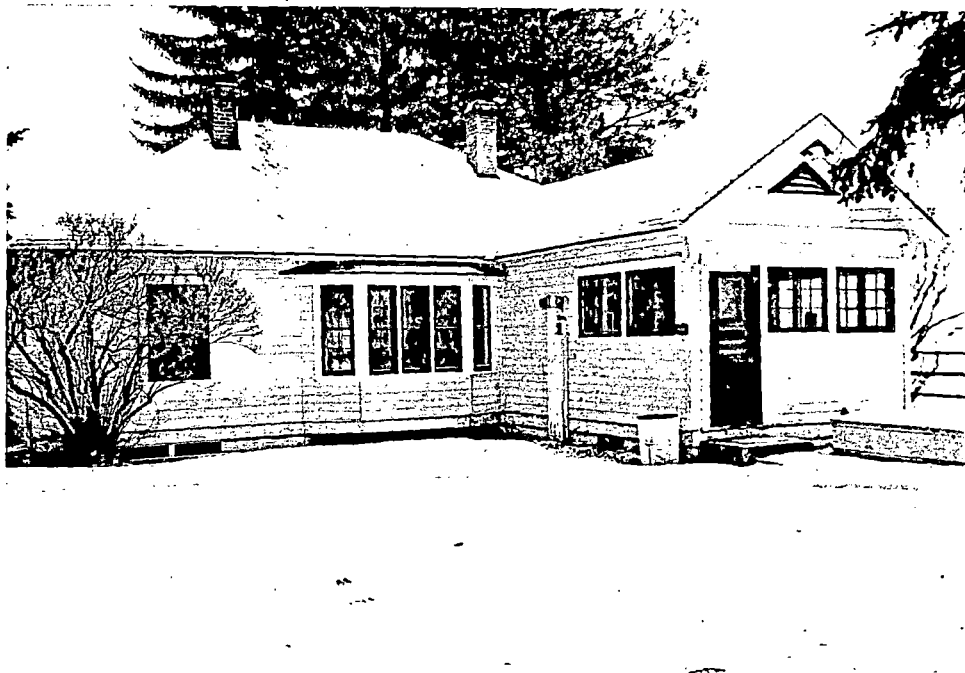


Figure 57: Swan Valley R.S. dwelling, rear view.

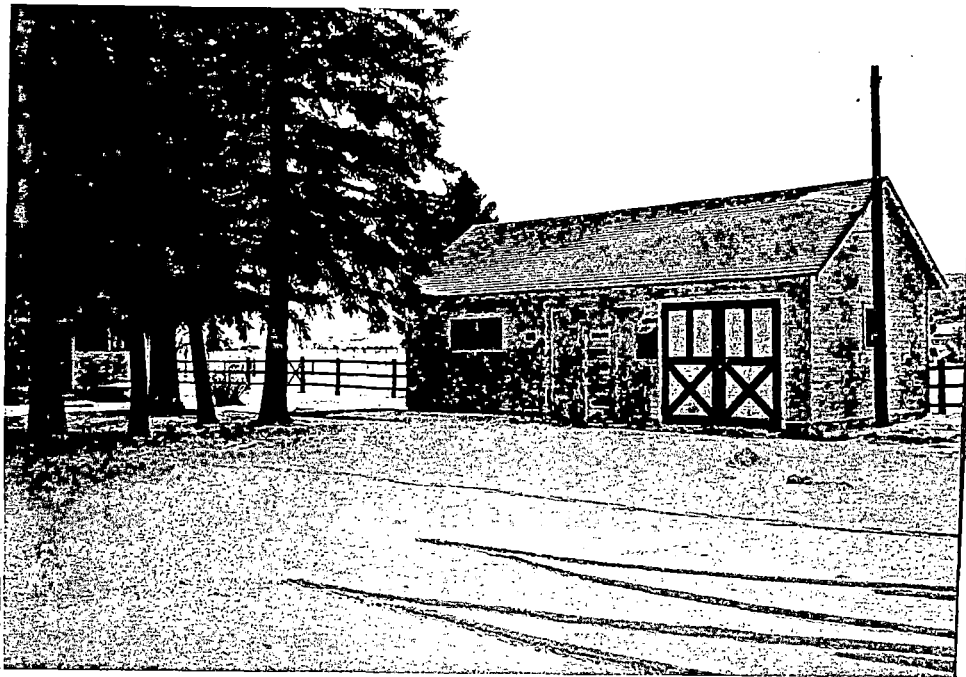


Figure 58: Swan Valley R.S. garage.



Figure 59: Swan Valley R.S. equipment shed.

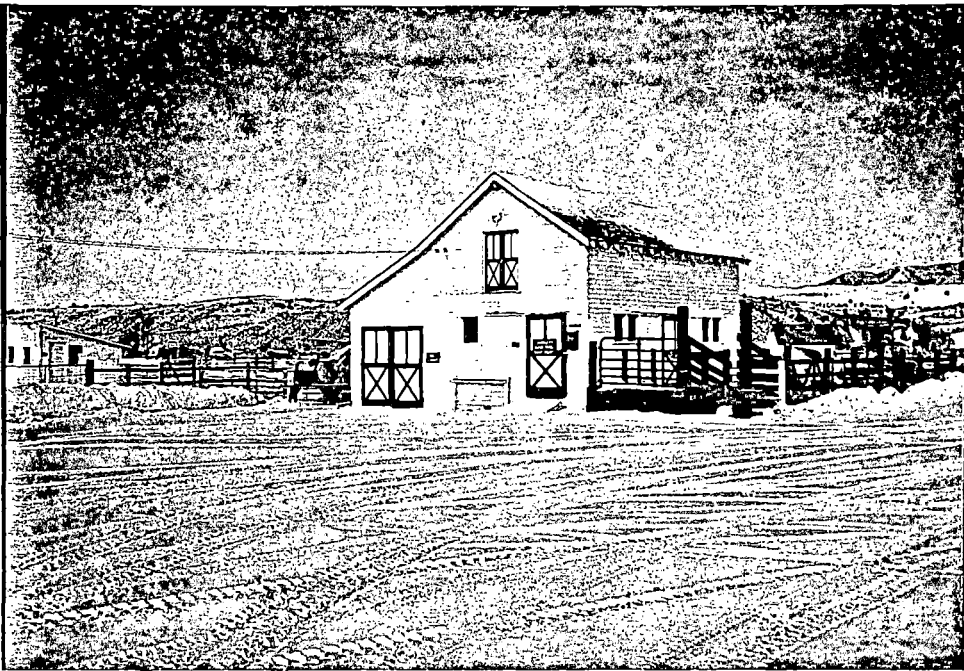


Figure 60: Swan Valley R.S. barn.

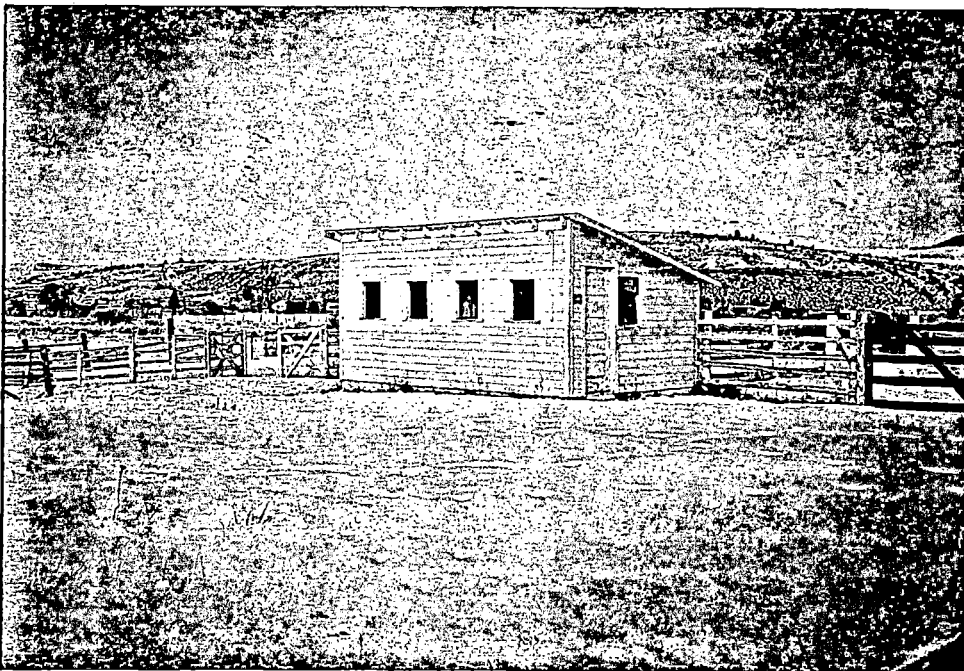


Figure 61: Swan Valley R.S. chicken coop.



Figure 62: Swan Valley R.S. The recent duplex. The office and dwelling are located behind the duplex, in the trees.

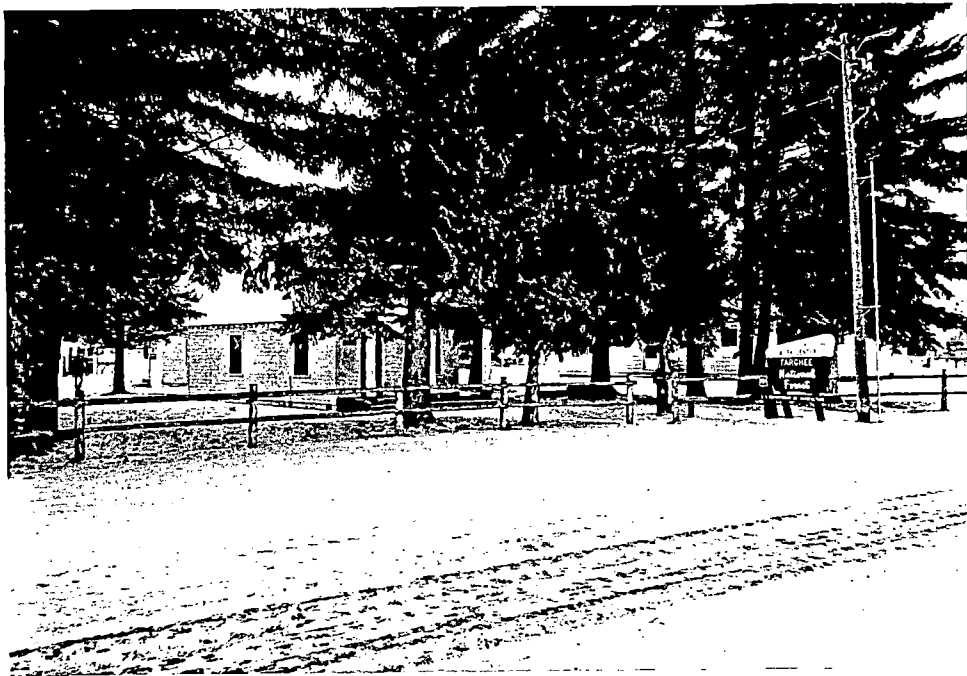


Figure 63: Swan Valley R.S. The recent duplex is located on the right.

TRAIL CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

Location: T3N., R46E., Sec. 30, Boise Meridian.

Dates of Use: Withdrawn October 23, 1907. The survey plat drawn in support of the withdrawal request shows a cabin present, but it was apparently not a Forest Service improvement, as a 1916 report records no Forest Service use as of that date. It is not shown on a 1933 Forest map, and there are no indications in available files that facilities were ever constructed at this location.

The cabin may have belonged to Mike Harris. Little is known about him other than that he lived in the area for a couple of years, apparently with a wife and family.

Physical Appearance: See above.

Present Condition: Not applicable.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H..P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

VICTOR RANGER STATION

Location: T3N., R45E., Sec. 11, Boise Meridian (Map 3, No. 16).

Dates of Use: Land in the town of Victor was donated to the Forest Service on November 14, 1917 and additional land was purchased in 1929. A dwelling/office was constructed in 1917 and rebuilt in 1933. A frame 12' x 16' woodshed and coalhouse with a cement foundation and 6' x 8' cellar was built in 1923. During the 1930's a garage and barn were built. The woodshed was moved and reconstructed as an oil house. In 1951 the District was consolidated with the Rapid Creek Ranger District and an Assistant Ranger occupied the Victor site. The Victor station was closed in 1970. The Victor site was declared excess property and disposed.

Physical Appearance: The dwelling/office was a one-story, wood-frame building with a hip roof. It was 24' x 36' with a 12' x 18' addition at the back. Siding was white shiplap. There was a centered front porch. There is no indication in the files that a standard plan was used in the construction or reconstruction. The garage was a rectangular, one-story wood-frame building with a gable roof. It was a two-car garage, construction in 1936 using plan R4-36. The barn was a two-story wood-frame structure with a gambrel roof and shed-roof extension on one side. It had white shiplap siding. It was 24' x 34' and included grain and storage rooms and three stalls. There is no indication that a standard plan was used in construction.

Present Condition: Not known. This station is no longer publicly owned, and so there are no file data available and no field inspections were made.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None recorded.

Remarks: None

Evaluation: No significant C.C.C. association and limited potential to illustrate the use of standard plans. Has the potential to present the nature and scope of historic Forest Service management activities if it has not been extensively modified by the private owner.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:

WARM SPRINGS RANGER STATION

Location: T11N., R32E., Secs. 25 and 26, Boise Meridian (Map 1, No. 10).

Dates of Use: A cabin and barn were constructed in 1911. The site was withdrawn on July 19, 1915. It was apparently being used as a temporary station in the 1930's. A 1934 Improvement Plan shows several proposed buildings, with the notation "Build only when and if decide (sic) to keep site as Ranger headquarters." The buildings had been torn down by 1967.

Physical Appearance: A 14' x 20' x 8½' (interior) two-room log cabin and a log barn. A tool frame house and gas house were also eventually constructed.

Present Condition: Removed.

Nature of C.C.C. Association: None.

Remarks: None.

Evaluation: No significance attributable to C.C.C. association or ability to represent historic Forest Service organization or building plans. Archaeological inventory is needed.

S.H.P.O. Evaluation:

S.H.P.O. Remarks:



Figure 64: Warm Springs R.S. dwelling.

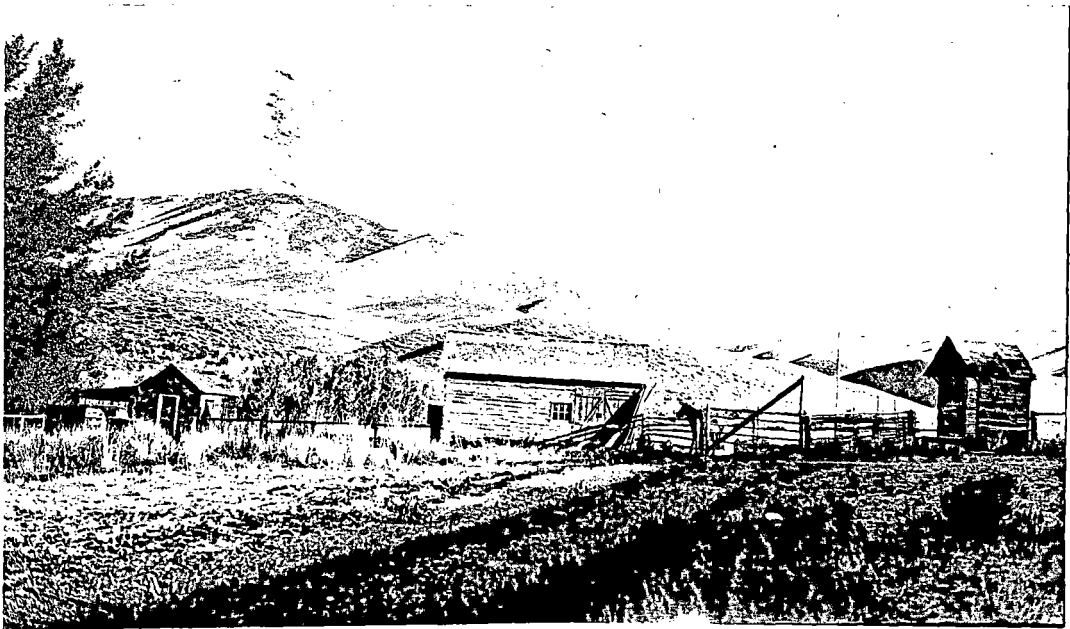


Figure 65: Warm Springs R.S. barn and storage buildings.

SUMMARY

Summary

The picture created by the individual administrative facility descriptions is complex, if not confusing. The 1930's were an era of unprecedented activity for the Forest Service, manifested by the construction of many new facilities and the remodeling or reconstruction of facilities built as recently as the 1920's.

In the 1930's, three National Forests administered the area now under Targhee National Forest management: the Lemhi, the Caribou, and the Targhee. The Lemhi Forest was headquartered in Mackay. Two Ranger Stations, the Coal Kiln and Warm Springs Stations, existed within the area now administered by the Targhee. The Kaufman Guard Station was used as temporary housing. Other administrative sites were used for pasture, if at all. None of the 1930's structures remain at any of these sites, and any significance they might have would be as archaeological resources. They do not have significant C.C.C. associations or architectural representativeness, because of the destruction of the buildings. In 1938, the lands administered by the Lemhi National Forest were transferred to the Challis and Salmon National Forests, with the Salmon administering portions of the Lemhi that are now managed by the Targhee.

Two Caribou National Forest Ranger Stations, Fall Creek and Snake River, are within the area now administered by the Targhee. Two other administrative sites, the Brockman and Currant Creek Guard Stations, appear to have served as temporary housing during fieldwork. Other administrative sites on this portion of the Targhee do not appear to have included developed facilities.

Of these Caribou National Forest administrative sites, the Snake River, Brockman, and Currant Creek Stations are significant on the basis of their ability to represent historic Forest Service organization and building plans. The Snake River Ranger Station exemplifies the single residence/office/barn/garage/warehouse module that was commonly developed at 1930's Ranger Stations. The Brockman and Currant Creek Stations exemplify the sort of facility developed at remote locations when transportation was primarily by horse and personnel could not return to Ranger Stations each evening.

In addition to retaining the general appearance and scale of a 1930's Ranger Station, the Snake River Ranger Station has a significant Civilian Conservation Corps association. It is unusually well-documented with respect to both its original appearance and subsequent modifications. It is an exceptional property within the local area.

In contrast, the Fall Creek Ranger Station does not appear to be significant, because of its altered location and a lack of records.

During the 1930's the Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office was located at St. Anthony, and there were eight Ranger Districts: Spencer, Big Springs, Porcupine, Ashton, Rapid Creek, Victor, Heise and Swan Valley. The Big Springs, Porcupine, and

Heise Districts had both summer and winter stations. The Big Springs summer headquarters were first at Big Springs, then at the Buffalo Ranger Station and the Porcupine summer headquarters were at the Porcupine Ranger Station. Both had winter headquarters in Ashton. The Heise Ranger had summer headquarters at Hawley Gulch. There were also facilities at Kilgore, Shotgun, Island Park, Flat Rock, Guild, Moose Creek, Hallie Park, Squirrel Creek, Conant Creek, Grandview and Canyon Creek. These housed Forest Guards or Rangers engaged in fieldwork. There were lookouts at Big Springs, Bishop Mountain, High Point, Lookout Butte, and Garns Mountain. In those cases where records are available, the facilities included a single residence, illustrating the characteristic organization around a District Ranger, who accomplished most of the District work (with some help from a guard).

The Spencer, Porcupine and Heise Ranger Stations all retain their 1930's scale and character. Most, however, have recent intrusions. The Squirrel Creek Guard Station and Bishop Mountain Lookout are also significant for their ability to represent historic Forest Service building plans and the scale of the Forest Service organization of the period. In addition, all but the Squirrel Creek Guard Station are known to have a C.C.C. association. Of the Ranger Stations, the Spencer Ranger Station appears to be of exceptional importance because of the lack of recent intrusions. The Porcupine Station also appears to be of exceptional importance, because its use of logs and dark paint contrasts with the wood-frame construction and white paint of the other Ranger Stations. Finally, the Bishop Mountain Lookout appears to be of exceptional importance, as it is the better preserved of the last two lookouts remaining on the Forest.

The remaining administrative sites lack sufficient integrity to be significant under the criteria discussed in this study. The Big Springs Ranger Station buildings have been removed. The Buffalo Ranger Station buildings have been heavily modified internally and are surrounded by recent development. The Ashton Ranger Station Office has been heavily modified. The Rapid Creek Ranger Station has been removed, the Victor Station is no longer in Federal ownership and the Hawley Gulch Station has been removed. The Swan Valley station has been expanded and buildings have been modified. The dwelling has been removed at Kilgore, and all structures removed from Shotgun, Island Park, Flat Rock, Guild, Moose Creek, Hallie Park, Conant Creek, Grandview and Canyon Creek. The Big Springs Lookout has been heavily vandalized.

As mentioned in the Evaluation Criteria section of this report, this evaluation is intended to provide a context for more detailed site-by-site evaluations. The Forest will shortly proceed with National Register nominations and requests for eligibility determinations, using the following priorities: 1. Forest undertakings which may affect sites having National Register significance or sites which are subject to questions or disagreements regarding Register eligibility, 2. Sites identified in this report as having exceptional significance, and 3. Sites of lesser significance. Where the Agency and State Historic Preservation Officer agree that a site has no National Register potential, further evaluations will not be conducted, except where this report indicates the need for an archaeological inventory.

It is intended that, over the long run, sites with exceptional local importance will be managed to preserve their National Register values. Minimally, these are expected to include the Spencer, Bishop Mountain, Porcupine and Snake River facilities. The Squirrel Creek, Brockman and Currant Creek Guard Stations should also be included to assure that this class of facility is also represented. In this way, reminders of the Forest Service's own past and an important chapter in American conservation history will endure.

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administrative sites of the
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